

'Loyalists' reject Rees appeal to take part in a new Executive

"Loyalist" politicians refused, at meetings yesterday with Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, to take part in any Executive formed by the British Government to replace Mr Faulkner's Administration. The minister said, however, that he would consider talking to the Ulster Workers' Council, the organization that precipitated the former Executive's collapse. During the Commons debate on the province next week, our Political Staff writes, the Government will come under backbench pressure to withdraw British troops from Northern Ireland.

Constitution Act dead duck, Mr Paisley says

From Robert Fisk Belfast
The Government's attempts to replant the seeds of the Constitution Act and form another power-sharing Administration in Northern Ireland fell on barren ground yesterday when, for the second time in a year, "loyalist" politicians trooped up to Stormont Castle and adamantly refused to play any part in a political Executive constructed by the British authorities.

Mr Rees, the province's Secretary of State, must have known that the men who helped to bring down Mr Faulkner's government this week would not cooperate with him, but even he may have been surprised by the signs of emergent Ulster nationalism.

The leaders of the three parties who formed the now defunct Executive, Mr Faulkner, Gerard Fitt and Mr Oliver Napier, agreed, of course, that power-sharing was the only political system that could operate effectively in Ulster, but the Rev Ian Paisley and his two colleagues, Mr Harry West, of the official Unionists, and Mr William Craig, of Vanguard, would have none of it.

Mr Paisley told Mr Rees that the Constitution Act was "a dead duck" and he suggested that a conference of Ulster politicians, from which Englishmen would be excluded, should be held to decide on a new form of administration.

Mr West did not even seem concerned by the possibility of a British withdrawal from the province. "I am not unduly worried," he said, "I should like to see it happening and certainly we are not going to break the link, but if they want to pull out we cannot stop them doing it."

Mr Rees apparently told some of the political leaders who invited him that public opinion in Britain was turning against Northern Ireland.

Mr Napier, for example, said that Mr Rees had indicated to him "that British public opinion is very anti-Northern Ireland after five years of violence and political intransigence of the first order."

The only concession the loyalists managed to wring from Mr Rees was his agreement that he would "consider" talking to members of the Ulster Workers' Council after the House of Commons debate on the province next week. The council had repeatedly requested that Mr Rees should talk to it about its demands for new elections, but a government official said later that Mr Rees, if he did hold any discussions with the council, would not be prepared to negotiate with it or to discuss the constitutional situation.

No firm decisions were taken after yesterday's talks, which will be followed by more next week, and there was a certain ritual quality about the arrival of the six politicians and the welcome they received.

Mounting pressure to withdraw troops

By Michael Hatfield
When the Commons meets for the two-day emergency debate next week the Government will come under pressure for the withdrawal of troops from Northern Ireland.

A claim yesterday by Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian) that half the Parliamentary Labour Party is privately in favour of pulling troops out should be treated with circumspection, but there is no doubt that many backbenchers are becoming increasingly sympathetic to the view.

It is a view not confined to Labour. At least three Liberal MPs, Mr Steel, the chief whip, Mr Pardo and Mr Cyril Smith are now questioning whether British troops should stay in the province.

Both the PLP and the Parliamentary Liberal Party are to hold meetings on Monday, before the two-day debate starts, and some expression of those views is expected.

While the Government will resist such suggestions, Mr Dalyell, who recently wrote to *The Times*, said yesterday that a number of ministers agreed with him. He quoted one of them as saying: "Too bloody right."

Mr Dalyell said withdrawal should be "within days rather than weeks". It would be dishonouring to recognize that a bloodbath might follow withdrawal, but he believed that it would not occur.

He said he was being asked: "Instead of spending money on this hopeless carry-on in Ireland, why do we not use those resources to pay nurses, teachers, miners and railwaymen and do something about our own schools and hospitals?"

He added: "I think the feeling in the country is that the Government is favouring withdrawing troops than the feeling in the Labour Party."

In the working-class areas of West Lothian well over 80 per cent of the people are in favour of coming out, and these are second and third generation Irishmen.

Mr Thorpe, the Liberal leader, said after he had seen Mr Wilson on Wednesday that he knew some members of his party believed troops should be withdrawn over a period of between two and four years.

The Shadow Cabinet is expected to meet on Monday, when Mr Heath, due back from China that morning, will be briefed on developments.

Shadow Ministers who have received further information from the Prime Minister about the legality of the Government's action under the Constitution Act are now asking what it was possible to carry on the powers of the executive through ministers at the Northern Ireland Office.

The principal speakers in the Commons debate will be Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland; and Mr Silkin, Attorney General; Mr Pym, former Secretary of State; Mr Deedes, chairman of the Conservative Northern Ireland backbench committee; Mr Wilson, Mr Orme, Minister of State, Northern Ireland; Mr Heath; and Mr Gilmour, Opposition spokesman on defence.

Mr Slater tells his shareholders cash is the optimum investment

By Maurice Barnfather

Mr Jim Slater spent an hour and a quarter yesterday telling shareholders in Slater, Walker Securities why "cash remains the optimum investment for the major part of your company's available resources."

Speculation that Slater's massive sales of shareholdings in industrial companies were the prelude to a bid appeared at least premature.

Shareholders at yesterday's annual meeting in London, packed with more than 600 people, were told: "We had tentative, nebulous bid talks which had not reached the stage where we had to communicate to shareholders." The identity of the possible suitor was not disclosed.

Mr Slater's philosophy of turning his shareholdings in industrial concerns and much of his United Kingdom property into cash, which totalled some £225m in the 1973 balance sheet, was taken a step further yesterday when he told the meeting that a property had just been sold for £9,500,000.

That brings realizations so far this year up to £50m, with a further sum in prospect from talks expected to be concluded in the next few days for the sale of 15 per cent of Slater's 37.45 per cent shareholding in Solicitors Law, where the Thomson Organisation has a large stake.

Mr Slater said in addition to being high yielding, was also a very flexible asset. That, he said, Slater, Walker in a uniquely strong position to take advantage of favourable investment opportunities.

Many people in recent months have found you cannot always turn property into cash, you cannot always turn large lines of shares into cash, you cannot always turn pictures into cash. Cash you can always turn into other things. In the present situation "the risk-reward ratio is too great elsewhere."

Mr Slater, who is 45, drew applause by declaring that "I'm feeling very well, feeling energetic and have never been as involved in the business as I am now." He emphasized that whatever happened to the economy, "it is right to be in cash."

"The world economy is obviously in a critical condition," he continued. "Everyone seems to agree there is at least the risk of hyper-inflation (double figures) on the one hand and



Mr Slater: "Cash a very flexible asset..."

world recession on the other. The third possibility is a neutral phase, single-figure inflation as usual."

With a neutral phase, Mr Slater pointed out, Slater, Walker would be able to wait for a trend, and the most they would lose would be part of a gain. World recession would certainly mean cash was attractive, while there was no proof that hyper-inflation was good for equities.

Since the end of last year Slater has sold his investments in Blackburn Assurance, Pioneer Life Assurance, Crittall-Hope Engineering, Slater, Walker of America, Slater, Walker Australia and Slater, Walker Securities (South Africa).

Mr Slater said there was an understanding with Richard Costain, Rockware Group and Mr David Frost's Equity Enterprises, that Slater's shareholdings in those companies were long-term.

As for the shares in Norcor which Mr Slater received when he sold his holding in Crittall-Hope, those were placed with institutions with the agreement of Norcor, which had first required Slater to hold the shares for at least two years.

Contrary to market rumour, he said that Slater, Walker had never had a stake in Pearl Assurance.

Asked about the group's involvement with Vavasour and other City support operations, Mr Slater said the group held about 5m of Vavasour loan stock, which was now part of the capital reconstruction. It was not involved in the support operation. But it had been involved in providing £5m for another financial company.

Meanwhile, Mr Slater disclosed that in the past four months the group had put some £10m into gold shares for a profit of £7m.

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Strict security for Geneva signing of Golan pact today

From Our Correspondent Geneva, May 30

Israeli and Syrian generals will meet face-to-face tomorrow, under United Nations auspices, to sign the disengagement agreement negotiated by Dr Henry Kissinger. It will mean an immediate end to the fighting on the Golan Heights which has been going on for some 80 days.

The signing ceremony will take place during a meeting of the Egyptian-Israeli military negotiators, set up at the inaugural session in December of the Middle East peace conference.

The Syrians are now apparently to join this group, under the chairmanship of General Eusio Shihab, commander of the United Nations Emergency Force. It is expected to deal with various details involved in carrying out the agreement, which provides for Israel's withdrawal to a ceasefire line in the heights and the creation of a buffer zone supervised by a 1,250-man United Nations observation force.

Repatriation of wounded prisoners of war will be carried out by the International Committee of the Red Cross simultaneously with the signing — 25 Syrians and one Moroccan will be flown to Damascus and 15 Israelis taken back to Tel Aviv.

After that, the ICRC expects to proceed with the repatriation of some 400 Syrian and 53 Israeli prisoners.

The meeting will be in the Council Chamber at the Palais des Nations, also the venue of the peace conference in December. As was the case then, strict security precautions have been worked out by United Nations officials in cooperation with the Swiss authorities in full

awareness that the meeting may be regarded as a prime target by some Palestinian terrorists.

However, the main Palestinian leadership meeting in Cairo this weekend, is believed to be considering representation at the next stage of the conference.

Preparations are said to be well advanced for providing the Palestine Liberation Organization with a constitution giving it Government-in-exile status. The next step would be an invitation to Geneva and fuller public acceptance of the idea of a Palestinian state in West Bank territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war.

To underline the association of tomorrow's meeting with the peace conference, it is being attended also by the United States and Soviet representatives, Mr Ellsworth Bunker Ahring tonight by special aircraft, and Mr Vladimir Vinogradov, former Ambassador to Egypt.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, is due here early on Saturday. Peter Stafford writes from New York: Dr Waldheim today informed the Security Council of the terms of the disengagement agreement. He said (The force) was to be set up in the United Nations buffer force, but he would first need the council's approval.

The force is to be known as the United Nations Disengagement Observation Force and is to have an initial life span of six months.

Dr Waldheim's intention that the 1,250 men should be taken from the emergency force already in position between the Egyptian and Israeli armies.

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Aftermath of Maalot, page 16
Leading article, page 17

Greece and Turkey play down Aegean dispute

From Our Correspondent Athens, May 30

Greece remained untroubled today as Turkey tried to assert its rights in the eastern half of the Aegean Sea by sending a naval survey vessel to carry out research for proposed oil drilling in disputed waters.

The Greek armed forces were said to be in a state of "increased vigilance", but there was no official alert or emergency. Some increased movement of troops and aircraft over the mainland and Crete could be explained by a national exercise code-named "Olympic Zeus", planned long ago and begun last Monday.

The Greek Cabinet has not been holding emergency sessions as reported. Newspapers were not allowed to carry reports on the Turkish sortie.

Official sources said that the Government refused to play up to the "Turkish trial balloon" by overreacting to the appearance of a survey ship in the Aegean.

"We have no indication that the movements of this small vessel are in any way related to the programmed movements of Turkish naval forces for both national and Nato manoeuvres", one source said.

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Mr Barry Price, British consul in Rotterdam, visited the chief commissioner of police in the city yesterday to express his regret.

Supporters blame police: Hundreds of Tottenham supporters arrived at Liverpool Street station, London, yesterday afternoon (the Press Association reports). Many complained of unprovoked assaults by the Dutch police during the match, but some adults thought a minority of teenage supporters "went mad" and behaved atrociously.

Mike England, the Tottenham captain, returned with the team to Heathrow airport last night and described the behaviour of the club's supporters as disgraceful and disgusting. He added: "We were ashamed of our fans."

Mr Bill Nicholson, the manager, said he would like to see the European football authorities take action.

Police search Rotterdam for 100 Spurs fans

By Norman Fox
Police and travel agents were searching Rotterdam last night for more than a hundred Tottenham Hotspur supporters missing after Wednesday's riot at the UEFA Cup football final between Tottenham and Feyenoord.

Three were taken to hospital. About fifty other spectators, both Dutch and English, were treated for minor injuries and a Dutch policeman was in a serious condition after being hit on the head with an iron bar.

Rotterdam had not been visited by such scenes of violence since the war. More than 200 people were hurt during the match when Tottenham supporters tore seats from concrete and hurled them at Feyenoord spectators. Before the game the Tottenham crowds had terrorised the town and 22 were arrested. Nine were "too drunk to stand", a police officer said.

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After the game about 80 fans gathered near the stadium and the Feyenoord club estimated yesterday that £4,000 damage was done to the stadium, which holds 67,000 people, and was full.

The consequences of the riot will be far-reaching. Tottenham Hotspur Football Club faces a severe fine from the European Football Union and tonight the board will meet to discuss matters at its own ground and ways of stopping hooligans travelling to matches abroad.

Most of the 3,000 supporters who went to Rotterdam on specially chartered excursions, were booked through Four S, which specializes in sports events. The company's managing director, Mr David Dreyer, spent yesterday trying to find the 110 supporters who should have returned by boat on Wednesday night.

They were thought to be the hooligans who started the trouble. He said that the company was seriously concerned at the "animal warfare" and would consider selling only the more expensive seating tickets at foreign grounds in future.

Mr Sidney Wale, Tottenham chairman, said yesterday that the club would have to consider allocating tickets for foreign matches only to genuine supporters' club members. But that situation will not arise immediately, because Tottenham's defeat on Wednesday means they will not qualify for European football next season.

£10,000 damage: Damage in Rotterdam and at the Feyenoord stadium is estimated at least £10,000 (See Mastering writes from The Hague). All the Tottenham supporters who were arrested have been released.

BP profits up by £248m

The net trading profit of British Petroleum increased by more than 61 times from £47.1m to £295.5m in the first quarter of this year compared with the first quarter of 1973. However, BP emphasized yesterday that the latest figure, which includes 575m of non-recurring stock profits, was "quite exceptional".

Total sales for the quarter were 15.3 per cent below the level for the corresponding period of 1973.

Business News, page 21

3 more Navy ships shadow Russians

The Royal Navy has sent a second frigate, HMS Dido, and two Fleet tankers, Olmeda and Grey Rover, to help the frigate Hermione to shadow large Russian naval forces exercising off north Scotland, which are believed to be about to be reinforced.

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HOME NEWS

Mental nurses refuse to distribute medicines in protest

The industrial action by the Confederation of Health Service Employees was stepped up yesterday when about 250 nurses at Glenside Mental Hospital, Bristol, refused to distribute medicines to patients.



A Tottenham Hotspur supporter injured during Wednesday's riot in Rotterdam arriving at Liverpool Street station, London.

Mr Faulkner: We expected strike to peter out

From Stewart Tendler Belfast The Stormont porters have stopped taking visitors to Mr Faulkner's office since he resigned as Chief Executive, and his staff thought referring to him as "chief", are defying the title from the letters he has to finish.

Union backs TUC in emotional Ulster vote

From Ronald Kerhaw Belfast The Industrial Correspondent Scarborough Despite pleas and warnings by Northern and Southern Ireland delegates not to debate the Ulster situation, the biennial conference of the boilermakers' union, at Scarborough, yesterday passed an emergency resolution backing TUC policy to support genuine representatives of the trade union movement in Northern Ireland in their efforts to secure a resumption of normal work.

'Loyalists' refuse to work with SDLP

Continued from page 1 "Mr Rees was most anxious to know if we would join in a reconstituted Executive on a power-sharing basis," Mr West said. "We said 'no'."

Early recall of Forces specialists in province

By Henry Stanhope Defence Correspondent The 500 Army and Royal Navy technical specialists drafted into Northern Ireland to help to cope with the general strike will start returning from Ulster next week.

In brief

Selling eggs 13 to the dozen

Shoppers who buy a dozen eggs at a chain of Yorkshire supermarkets next month will be given thirteen eggs as they leave each store.

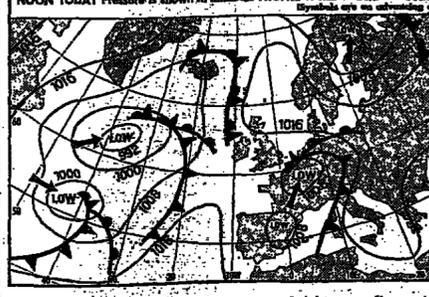
Stricter regulations likely after death of girl who collapsed in pop concert crush

By Michael Horsnell Stricter safety requirements at pop concerts attended by very young girls are expected to follow the death of Bernadette Whelan, aged 14, who collapsed at a concert given by Jerry Wiggins, the American singer, on Sunday.

London evening paper may change format

By Sheila Black London will probably have two tabloid evening newspapers before the end of September, Mr Vere Harmsworth, chairman of Associated Newspapers, which publishes the Evening News, said yesterday that no decision had been reached, but a project for changing its format had been under review for some time.

Weather forecast and recordings



Threats to Lord Arran after attack on Irish

Lord Arran said yesterday he had received "a lot of threats" after writing in an article about the Irish: "I loathe and detest the miserable bastards."

Conservative choice

Mr Barry Porter, aged 34, a solicitor, has been selected as Conservative prospective parliamentary candidate for Chorley, Lancashire.

Doctor gave drug addict his mother's tablets

A doctor gave a drug addict, aged 17, a prescription for sleeping pills for his mother, even though she had telephoned warning him not to give her son drugs, it was stated at an inquest on the youth at Hammersmith yesterday.

Commission not to bring Asian cases to court

From Our Correspondent Strasbourg, May 30 The European Commission of Human Rights announced today that it would not bring the 31 East African immigrant cases pending against Britain before the Human Rights Court in Strasbourg.

Burnt boy inquiry

An army inquiry is being held into an incident near Caterham, Surrey, on Wednesday night when Steven Gunston, aged 15, rolled into a campfire while sleeping out on a cadet exercise.

Plastic booms used to mop up oil spills

A Canadian system for controlling and cleaning up offshore oil spills was explained to representatives of the Government, the Services and Industry in London yesterday. Its main advantages are claimed to be that it can operate in the open sea with waves up to six feet high, and that it recovers the oil instead of dispersing it with chemicals.

Cockpit recorder law explained

British-registered airliners that came into service after April 1, 1971, and all Boeing 747 jumbo jets will have to carry cockpit voice-recorders in addition to flight-data recorders, from January 1 next, the Civil Aviation Authority said yesterday in an official correction to a statement issued on Wednesday.

At the resorts

Table with columns for location, temperature, and weather conditions for various resorts.

Today

Table with columns for sun rises, sun sets, moon sets, moon rises, and other weather-related data for various locations.

Channel: Wind NE, moderate; sea slight

Table with columns for location, temperature, and weather conditions for the Channel and other areas.

Large advertisement for BRITISH CALEDONIAN airlines, featuring the slogan 'Let's go to BRUSSELS' and details about flight schedules and services.

HOME NEWS

Blaze risk in many hotels gives guests too slim a chance of waking up alive, fire chief says

By a Staff Reporter
The fire risk in many hotels gave guests far too slender a chance of waking up alive, Mr James Flemming, Chief Officer for Hertfordshire, said yesterday.

from the hotel industry that it would be tragic if any vociferous lobby should succeed in detaching from the aims of the Act, which gave guests a reasonable chance of waking up alive in their hotels.

The fire authorities were reasonable, and hotels should not hide behind the difficulties they faced in order to avoid fulfilling the requirements.

Nine Asians arrested after picket fighting

From David Leigh, Leicester
Nine Asian pickets were arrested in a factory gate clash with policemen outside the Imperial Typewriter plant in East Park Road, Leicester, yesterday.



Mr Spike Milligan leaving court yesterday after his conditional discharge.

Why Spike Milligan shot youth

By a Staff Reporter
Spike Milligan took the law into his own hands the day he discovered a trespasser in the garden of his north London home.

vandalism at the bottom of his garden.
They have tried to set fire to my daughter's Wendy hut and have smashed all the furniture in there," he said.

him I noticed a plank of wood resting against one of the windows of my studio. This had not been there 40 minutes before.

Experience of first borstal hostel is reassuring

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent
Boys from the first borstal hostel in Britain have committed much less petty crime during their stay there, a general for their age group.

boys with more than nine previous convictions were housed.
In spite of the comparative success of the boys, the hostel is not without its problems.

Former civil servant on Poulson charge

Alfred John Merritt, aged 71, formerly regional officer for the Ministry of Health, in Leeds, was charged yesterday at Pontefract with conspiring with John Poulson, the former architect, now in jail, corruptly to receive gifts.

The police say that about 150 pickets tried to get into the factory at lunchtime to persuade other Asians to join them and fighting broke out when policemen on duty stopped them.

Whether boys from the hostel commit less crime after release than those from a normal borstal is something the Home Office report will seek to answer.

Two more of the hostels have been approved, one at Nottingham and the other at Leeds but the latter has run into community opposition.

Man denies rape of Princess Anne's secretary

From Our Correspondent, Manchester
Christopher John Graham, aged 18, Wilshaw Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, will "strenuously deny" raping Princess Anne's private secretary, his solicitor said at Manchester City Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Sex blackmailer jailed for two years

A man who tried to blackmail an author, Mr Bryan Campbell Kemp, was sent to prison yesterday for two years.

Cod, lemons, tomatoes and strawberries cheaper

Cod, lemons, tomatoes and strawberries have all become cheaper in the past week, and a casserole of the first three, followed by the fourth, would make an acceptable meal for a hot weekend.

Food prices

Cod filets have dropped below 48p a pound in most areas and steaks cost about 47p. Haddock is falling more slowly and some filets still cost more than 50p a pound.

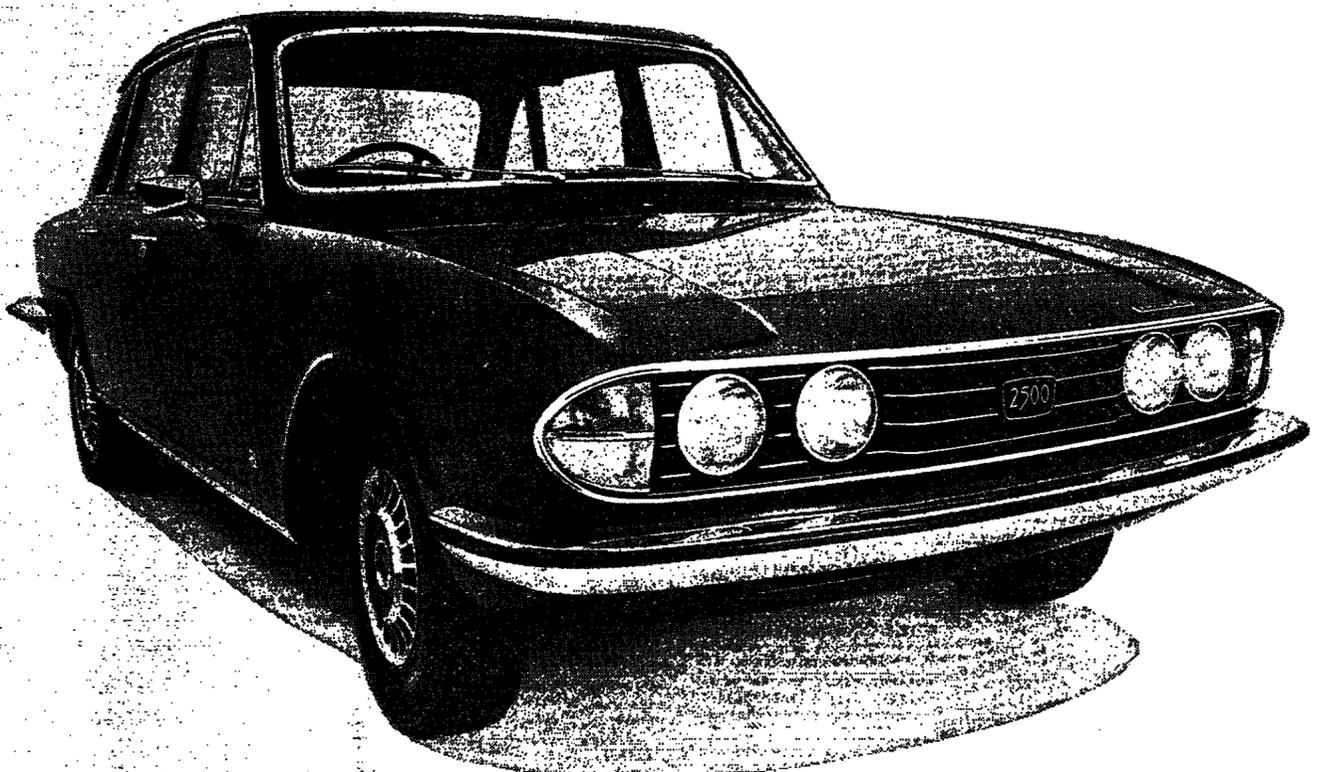
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For anyone torn between the Triumph 2000 and a 2.5 PI. The new Triumph 2500 TC.



The Triumph 2500 TC is a different car. And, it's also a very impressive answer to a problem exercising many motoring minds at the present time.

standards of comfort and safety for driver and passengers too. And these new standards are being applied right across the Triumph six-cylinder range.

already gained an enviable reputation. And childproof door locks, hazard warning lights, and a specially designed driver's rear view mirror complete this new concept in six-cylinder safety.



HOME NEWS

Stronger public voice in new NHS is Government's aim

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

The voice of the public should be heard much more strongly in the reorganized National Health Service, the Government has decided. Among the proposals in a consultative document published yesterday is the one that community health councils must be developed into a powerful forum for the views of users of the NHS.

At least two members of district councils, which represent about 29 million of the electorate, should have seats on each area health authority, the Government says. A national council should be set up to advise and help the community health councils.

In order immediately to strengthen the councils (only about a quarter of which have so far been formed), the Government has suggested that because of the important part the secretaries will play the posts ought to be filled by open competition; spokesmen for district management teams, the small groups of senior health officers responsible to area authorities for most of the health services, should attend council meetings and answer questions in public; and councils should have the power to object to the closing of hospitals.

But if a council objects to a closure it should be expected to make detailed and constructive counter-proposals.

These immediate changes will be made as soon as possible. Comments on the other proposals are required from interested organizations by the end of July.

The Government also wants a third of the members of each regional and area health

authority to be members of local authorities. Each community health council should elect two members to each area authority; and two members drawn from the staff of the NHS, other than doctors and nurses, who are already represented, should serve on each of these authorities and also on each regional health authority.

Dr David Owen, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Health, said yesterday that the proposals were the outcome of criticisms that the reorganization of the NHS was too oriented towards management and not linked sufficiently with local opinion.

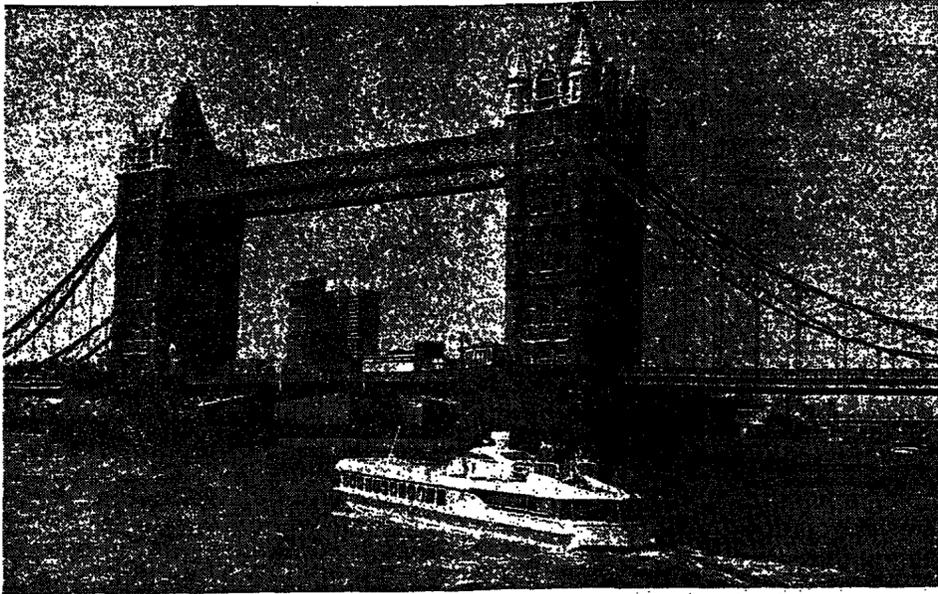
In a statement accompanying the document Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, says the "fairly tight" timetable, requiring comments by the end of July, has been set because "we want to get moving on the issue".

The proposals affect only England. Separate proposals for Scotland and Wales will be published later.

The paper also adds that the Government is considering the Kilbrandon Report on the Constitution, which could affect regional government. Because that might affect the health service, detailed changes in the regional health authorities are not proposed.

The membership of the area health authorities will be re-examined in three years' time, when the tenure of current members ends.

The introduction to the paper says the Government is acutely aware of the uncertainties and stresses facing in the NHS are inevitably facing at present, and has no wish to add to them. *Democracy in the NHS* (Stationery Office, 11p).



A Russian hydrofoil, the Raketka, approaching Tower Bridge yesterday during its inaugural trip on the Thames. It is intended that five will be operating a commuter service on the river by the end of the year. *Diary*, page 16.

Upper Avon to be reopened to navigation after a century and planners safeguard use of London canal

Supporters of waterways see cause for hope

By John Young
Planning Reporter

It would be difficult to find two more dissimilar stretches of water than the Upper Avon, flowing through the heart of Shakespeare country, and Rainham Creek, oozing past an industrial estate in the East End of London. But both are giving champions of inland waterways fresh hope that at long last the tide may be turning in their favour.

Tomorrow Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will officially reopen the Upper Avon to navigation, almost exactly a century since it fell into disrepair. The restoration has been carried out by the Upper Avon Navigation Trust. Volunteers, Servicemen, trusted prisoners and borstal boys worked on the project, and more than £300,000 was raised through a series of appeals, including £100,000 from an anonymous donor.

Rainham Creek assumed significance last week when, for the first time, the Greater London Council refused planning permission for an industrial development on the ground that

it would not be exploiting the commercial potential of a water-front site.

Mr Norman Howard, chairman of the council's planning committee, indicated that that was likely to become a general principle. "Our policy is to use London's waterways as an integral part of the transport system and, where possible, to get commercial traffic off the roads and on to the waterways", he said.

Two days later, Mr Howell, Minister of State for the Environment, which responsibility for sport, took up the theme in the Commons. "We ought not to be closing down those for privately owned waterways such as the Manchester Ship Canal, which operates at a profit, but the annual total for all waterborne freight in Britain is probably not more than about 40 million tons."

One factor that might help to reverse this trend is the growing public opposition to further motorways on environmental grounds. Mr Frederic Doering, chairman of the inland shipping group of the Inland Waterways Association, which

last month produced a report entitled *Barges or Juggernauts?*, estimates that one 500-ton barge can carry the same amount of bulk cargo, such as coal, cement or grain, as 35 heavy articulated lorries.

The report called for the establishment of a new inland shipping division within either the Department of the Environment or the Department of Trade. Mr Mulley, Minister of Transport, is said to be giving the report his urgent attention.

If anything is likely to save the waterways board from extinction, it is the introduction of barge-carrying ships. Three different systems are in operation, enabling a barge to be loaded at an inland canal or riverside wharf, towed to the coast and loaded on to a ship, which transports it to an overseas port.

The association believes there is no contradiction between commercial and leisure use of waterways. On recreational sites it feels that previous governments have dragged their feet, making encouraging noises but not providing any money. Local authorities have, with a few exceptions, been equally parsimonious.

Waterway advocates reply

WEST EUROPE

Fiat chief warns Italy it is on the verge of economic collapse

From John Earle
Rome, May 30

Signor Gianni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat, today said that Italy had only a few months in which to start putting its house in order if it was to avoid the risk of political and economic collapse.

He said bankruptcy brought political as well as economic consequences. When there was a choice between hunger and liberty, it was always liberty that was in danger. "Both these prospects are on the horizon in Italy today," he added.

Signor Agnelli was giving his inaugural address as president of the private industrialists' confederation, *Confindustria*, having succeeded Signor Renato Lombardi, the Piedmontese textile industrialist.

His almost unanimous election, by 4,818 votes with 25 blank ballot papers and none against, reflects the importance attached by private industry to having a competent pilot steer through the present crisis. Signor Agnelli said. "The next six months will be worse. The economic situation is very grave, but even more dangerous is the economic, political and social system and the environment in which we operate."

It was of little use for the Government to introduce austerity measures or to exhort the nation to consume less and produce more, to export more and to keep prices and wages claims down. These did not strike at the root of the evil.

He criticized the Government for hamstringing private industry, for bureaucratic inefficiency and for abstract economic planning.

Private enterprise was deprived of the means to earn its own cash flow, and the relationship between resources and indebtedness was so bad that many Italian companies' shares would not be admitted for bourse quotation in many

foreign countries. The overall result was "a waste without precedent in human and material resources".

There was a way out, but new approaches were needed. It was not enough to rely on the central bank monetary weapon. A serious policy of industrial planning was needed and the prospects for attracting foreign investment should be discussed with employers' organizations abroad.

He said he was calling a meeting of heads of *Confindustria's* regional associations within a few weeks to plan strategy. There was short because inflation did not permit delay.

Beyond a certain point, inflation brought a chain reaction which overthrew not only the economic but also the political and social structures of life. "It appears that Italy is approaching this dangerous threshold."

Signor Emilio Colombo, the Treasury Minister, in another pessimistic speech at the meeting, said inflation would at its present rate reach 20 per cent by the end of this year.

The total of foreign loans was now above the level of reserves. At the end of 1973 foreign indebtedness stood at about 3,000,000 million lire (about £2,000m) against reserves of 3,292,000 million lire, over half of which was in gold.

In the first four months of this year, the balance of payments had shown an average deficit of about £30,000 million lire a month, and a further 2,600,000 million lire worth of loans were contracted.

Foreign indebtedness had a limit, depending on a country's creditworthiness, and a real possibility because of the grave crisis in the balance of payments.

To combat this danger, it would be necessary to take about 2,500,000 million or 3,000,000 million lire from the market. The Government had already introduced some measures, of which the import deposit scheme was the latest. Now, he forecast, further taxation would be necessary.

BP refinery strike hits 1,600 Scottish garages

From Ronald Fall
Edinburgh

Fuel stocks in parts of central Scotland continued to dwindle yesterday as the unofficial strike by 800 process workers at the BP Grangemouth refinery entered its sixth day.

A meeting last night between the Transport and General Workers' Union and the BP management, organized by the conciliation service of the Department of Employment, ended with an agreement to meet again tomorrow morning.

The strike is increasingly affecting bus services, petrol supplies and industry. The workers are demanding an in-

crease of £168 a year in a shift allowance. The company has offered them £81.

Last night TGWU members from Grangemouth were picketing all the company's major terminals in Scotland, and tanker drivers were refusing to cross the picket lines. Shell and BP supplies nearly half Scotland's oil products and the strike is affecting 1,600 garages it serves.

The termination of meetings essential services only yesterday. Filling stations selling other brands of petrol in the Edinburgh area reported a sharp increase in trade, and bus services in central Scotland were beginning to feel the effect.

Rising pressure to call off pensions hold-up

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Civil and Public Services Association faces mounting pressure to call off its ban on granting pensions and other benefits as it goes into talks with the TUC today. Age Concern today attacks the union's action as "deplorable", and Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, has been asked by the Pensioners' Federation of Old Age Pensioners' Associations to settle the dispute.

Mr David Hobman, director of Age Concern, says in a statement today that it will be a farce if the whole social contract disintegrates because of a relatively minor dispute. "Associations to settle the dispute."

The union is asking for a bonus for the extra work involved. The staff have been given 17 weeks to complete the exercise, compared with 29 weeks last year. The union says it would need 23 weeks to do the job, but has admitted privately that if the dispute is settled within the next few days there would still be time to complete the existing work.

Social security has 587 below establishment and they have been faced with an unprecedented amount of legislation in the past four years. The increases due on July 22 will affect not only the eight million retirement pensioners but more than three million other people drawing unemployment and sick pay, the attendance allowance, widows and invalidity benefits, industrial

and war injury pensions, family income supplement and supplementary benefits.

The operation for pensioners themselves is not a matter of applying an extra £2.25 to single people to take them up to the £10 pension and £3.50 to married couples. To begin with, few pensioners are on the flat-rate retirement pension.

One pensioner in four receives less than the standard rate pension because their benefits did not qualify for the full amount. The increase will be a proportion of the full rise. Another quarter of pensioners also claim supplementary benefits and their books have to be reassessed because of the increase. Some 27 per cent of pensioners have an increment to their pension because they continued to work after retirement age.

There are also 1,142,000 pensioners aged 80 and over who qualify for an extra 25p on top of the basic pension, and 125,000 drawing the old person's pension introduced by the Tory Government to cover those who were too old to qualify when the national insurance scheme was introduced.

Invalidity allowances, also being increased in July, are paid to 15,000 pensioners and the attendance allowance, also going up in July, to about 26,500. If those calculations are daunting enough, the exercise to increase the benefits of people drawing widows, invalidity, unemployment and sickness benefits is even more so.

New chairman of PEST sees vital party role

By Our Political Staff

Mr William Shearman, aged 36, a management consultant, has been elected chairman of the Progressive Tory Pressure Group (PEST) in succession to Mr Keith Raffan. It was announced at the group's annual meeting that Mr Peter Walker, former Secretary of State for Industry, would continue as a patron. Mr David Knox, MP, was elected a vice-president.

Mr Shearman is a former deputy chairman of the group and was for a long time responsible for its research effort. He was Conservative candidate at West Ham, North, in the 1966 and 1970 general elections.

Commenting on PEST's role, Mr Shearman said yesterday: "We must strive to revive the 'One Nation' spirit in the Tory party. Our group can play a vital role in making the doors of the Conservative Party open to a much wider section of the community."

"Our ability to meet present challenges is stifled by antiquated class barriers, which can only lead the nation to confrontation and friction. What is needed is a major rethink in several areas of policy, starting with education."

Hospital view on patients found hanged

By Our Political Staff

The three patients found hanged at Warrington Park mental hospital, near Croydon, were named by the police yesterday as Mr Joseph Mark Benjamin, aged 35, a Jamaican; Mr Malano Sial, aged 32, a Yugoslav; and Mr Patrick Michael Tubridy, aged 26, British. All are thought to have been at the hospital for some time.

Mr David Sharpe, principal nursing officer at the hospital, said there was no question of staff conduct being responsible for the deaths. "It could have happened at any time," he said.

Mr John Cooper, acting general administrator, said he believed the three men were Randal, are published today in *The Times Higher Education Supplement*. There are also articles on I. A. Richards, medical education, Renford Bambrugh, and the career patterns of polytechnic teachers.

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, May 30

The rights of employees in the European Community who are made redundant simply because of a change in company ownership would be safeguarded under new plans announced in Brussels today.

The adoption by member states of draft legislation prepared by the European Commission would be of particular significance in Britain, where workers at present have limited legal redress if they forfeit their jobs or essential rights and benefits from a company takeover or merger.

The Commission's plans would place heavy obligations on both old and new employers to consult workers fully before a transfer of ownership takes place. Not surprisingly, these ideas have been generally welcomed by European trade union repre-

sentatives, but given a cooler reception by employers' organizations.

Announcing the Commission's plans at a press conference in Brussels, Dr Patrick Hillery, the Commissioner for Social Affairs, said responsibility for the employer-employee relationship would be transferred automatically from one company to another when there was a change of ownership. This would avoid situations in the event of a merger where workers had either lost their jobs or suffered unfairly as a result of company takeovers.

At present only West Germany, France, Italy and Luxembourg have passed special legislation to safeguard workers' rights in the event of a merger or takeover bid. In the rest of the Community, including Britain and Ireland, there are no precise guarantees in law to protect a worker's employment contract in such cases.

English church's last days

Postreting, May 30.—The 100-year-old English church in Swiss resort village is being pulled down because there are no more British tourists.

Officials said the church was built in 1875, the last service was delivered in 1965, and the building was sold to the community in 1967. A block of flats is to be built on the site.—UPL

Italy to ease car rules

Rome, May 30.—A decision by authorities to drop Sunday driving restrictions through summer and to relax other energy saving measures is expected to be formally approved next week.—AP

Plans to safeguard workers' rights in takeovers

By Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, May 30

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Herr Schmidt in Berlin restates policy on East

By Our Own Correspondent
Berlin, May 30

Herr Helmut Schmidt today paid his first visit to Berlin as West German Chancellor. In an address to workers at a factory he said that he considered it one of his first duties to discuss the problems of the city with the Senate.

He said: "We stick to the policy of détente towards the East that ensures the city its viability. We want to reach an orderly understanding with East Germany on the basis of the four power agreement and the basic treaty."

Britain and Spain resume talks on Gibraltar

By Our Own Correspondent
Madrid, May 30

British and Spanish diplomats today began exploratory talks on Gibraltar in Madrid, the result of a British initiative. The discussions at the Spanish Foreign Ministry continued throughout the day.

Spokesmen for both Governments described the talks as non-committal, adding that official Notes issued in London and Madrid said they were in response to a United Nations General Assembly resolution of last December which expressed "hope" that negotiations on Gibraltar would soon be resumed.

A spokesman for the British Embassy pointed out that the British delegation at the United Nations had objected to the word "negotiations" in the text of the resolution, preferring "conversations".

Sir John Russell, the Ambassador to Spain, delivered a document to the Foreign Ministry in Madrid on April 11 proposing such "conversations". On May 3 the Spanish Government accepted the proposal. The United Nations resolution of last December called for a progress report to be delivered to the General Assembly by the end of this year.

The Spanish team at the talks comprised Señor Juan José Rovira, Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Ministry, Señor Nuno Aguirre de Carcer, the Director-General of European Affairs, Señor Gabriel Canades, Director of Treaties, Señor Santiago Martínez Carro, director of

the technical staff of the Foreign Ministry, and Señor Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordoba, Director of West European Affairs.

The British delegation consisted of Sir John Killick, Under-Secretary in charge of European Affairs, Mr Ian Goodison, Director of Southern European Affairs, Sir John Russell, Mr Robert Wade-Gery, Minister at the British Embassy, and Mr Michael Aickson, Head of Chancery in Madrid.

The basic positions of the two Governments are believed to be the same as they were when last year's talks were broken off. Spain seeks recognition of its sovereignty over the territory, while Britain maintains that no solution can be reached without taking into account the interests of the Gibraltarians themselves.

Some diplomatic observers in Madrid have suggested that as both the British and the Spanish Cabinets have been changed since the last round of conversations, both might be interested in making "soundings" to determine if they can find some common ground for discussion which might have been overlooked or rejected by their predecessors.

A commentary by the London correspondent of the Madrid newspaper ABC, said: "Considering the diplomatic climate which one senses in London, these new 'soundings' will have as much practical value as a stroll through Madrid's Retiro Park on a spring morning—sunshine, a romantic sigh and a photograph before leaving."

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WEST EUROPE

Gaullist MPs protest at M Giscard's break with tradition

President Giscard d'Estaing's formal message to the Senate and National Assembly today as yet another illustration of the Fifth Republic's... To its astonishment, Parliament heard what it thought was right-wing President boldly bringing a handful of leaves out of the textbooks of the left and speaking to the France of Adorno, Michelet and Leon...

On the eve of new times, feels the need for new invention. It is with you this change must come about. France would work for the progressive and rapid organization of European unity and seek cooperation with other countries on the basis of equal rights. All arms sales contrary to the 'freedom and rights of peoples' would be ended.

Minister hopeful on Europe farm prospects

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, May 30. Mr Fred Pearce, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said here today that the prospects for changing the European Community's common agricultural policy in Britain's favour were better than they have ever been before.

EEC chiefs to take new trade plan to Rome

From Our Overseas Correspondent Brussels, May 30. Two members of the European Commission are to travel to Rome on Sunday in a new attempt to persuade the Italian Government to agree to measures aimed at reducing trade disruption in agricultural goods within the EEC.

Demand for five years' jail for hijackers

From Our Correspondent The Hague, May 30. A five-year prison sentence has been demanded by Mr J. J. Bredius, the Haarlem public prosecutor, for the young Palestinians who have admitted hijacking and setting fire to a British Airways VC10 aircraft on March 5.

The prosecutor described the hijacking as the work of a terrorist organization which is doing the Palestinian cause more harm than good. The two hijackers, who answered questions by a tribunal of judges, seemed relieved when they heard the sentence demanded.

One attempt by the defendants to make a statement in English was interrupted abruptly by Judge J. D. Wink, who said he would tolerate no propaganda in court. The 52 passengers and crew on board the VC10, on a scheduled flight from Beirut to London, escaped unharmed when the aircraft landed in Amsterdam.

OVERSEAS

Text of Israel-Syria accord lays down disengagement timing

Jerusalem, May 30.—The official text of the agreement on disengagement between Israel and Syria, which has been distributed by the Israel Government and is to be signed in Geneva tomorrow, reads: A. Israel and Syria will scrupulously observe the ceasefire on land, sea and air and will refrain from all military actions against each other from the time of the signing of this document.

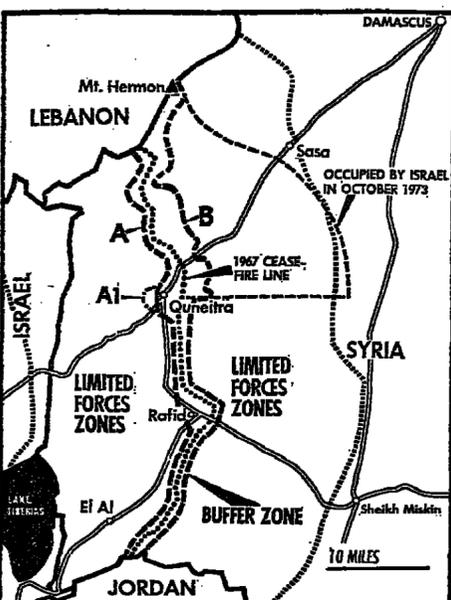
The precise delineation of a detailed map and a plan for the implementation of the disengagement of forces will be worked out by military representatives of Israel and Syria in the Egyptian-Israeli military working group which will agree on the stages of this process. The military working group described above will start their work for this purpose in the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force within 24 hours after the signing of this agreement.

Protocol on UN force Damascus, May 30.—This protocol was attached to the Syrian-Israeli agreement: Israel and Syria agree that the role of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (Unidof) under the agreement will be to exert utmost efforts to maintain the ceasefire and ensure that it is strictly observed. The force, under the agreement and the protocol attached to it, will supervise the areas of disengagement and limitations (of forces and armament). In undertaking this mission it will observe in general the Syrian laws and regulations in force and will not obstruct the work of the civilian administration.

Egyptian-Israeli military working group of the Geneva peace conference under the aegis of the United Nations, after that group has been joined by a Syrian military representative, and with the participation of representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union. The military working group described above will start their work for this purpose in the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force within 24 hours after the signing of this agreement.

They will complete this task within five days. Disengagement will begin within 24 hours after the completion of the task of the military working group. The provisions of paragraphs A, B and C shall be inspected by personnel of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force under this agreement.

Within 24 hours after the signing of this agreement to ensure all wounded prisoners of war which each side holds of the other as certified by the International Committee of the Red Cross shall be repatriated. The task of the military working group, all remaining prisoners of war shall be returned to their respective countries within 10 days after the signing of this agreement. This agreement is not a peace agreement. It is a step toward a just and durable peace on the basis of security council resolution 338 dated October 22, 1973.



Disengagement map: Israel and Syria can maintain limited forces on each side of the buffer zone between line A and line B, which will be policed by United Nations observers. The territory in the zone will be under Syrian civilian administration, however, and Israel troops must also remain west of line A1, which creates an enclave round the Quneitra area.

US 'is pledged to support anti-terrorist actions'

From Moshe Brilliant Jerusalem, May 30. Mrs Meir, the Prime Minister, told the Parliament today that the United States promised Israel political support for anti-terrorist measures after the Golan Heights disengagement. Responsible Israelis regarded this as an undertaking to veto United Nations Security Council motions for sanctions against Israel for possible punitive actions against terrorists.

Yom Kippur war, he had led his men to the Suez Canal for a distance of 30 kilometres in two hours. Paul Martin writes from Beirut: Syria's ruling Baath Party tonight endorsed the disengagement accord reached between Syria and Israel. The endorsement emphasized that the separation of forces must be followed by Israel's withdrawal from all Golan and recognition of Palestinian rights.

Mr Kollek foresees withdrawal in Sinai

By Louis Heren Dr Henry Kissinger believes that the Syria-Israel agreement will encourage Egypt to continue negotiations with Israel, according to Mr Teddy Kollek, the Mayor of Jerusalem. Mr Kollek also said in London yesterday that this was one reason Israel agreed to disengage its forces on the Golan Heights.

He thought the next step might well be further negotiations with Egypt for another Israel withdrawal in Sinai. The Israel Government was prepared to withdraw completely from the peninsula eventually, but in stages. It was ready now to negotiate a partial withdrawal which could return the oil fields to Egypt, although they provided Israel with about 75 per cent of her fuel requirements. It was hoped that Egypt would agree to Israel leasing Sharm el-Sheikh.



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Handwritten note in Arabic script at the top right of the page.

OVERSEAS

Supreme Court is urged by Nixon lawyers not to hurry decision over White House tapes subpoena

From Patrick Brogan Washington, May 30

President Nixon's lawyers asked the Supreme Court today not to make a "hasty determination" on whether the President should submit to a subpoena for White House tapes. They said it would be far better for the President's appeal against a court ruling upholding the subpoena to "run its orderly course" through the district appeals court.

Mr Leon Jaworski, the Watergate special prosecutor, who wants the 64 tapes to prepare his case against the seven men indicted for the Watergate cover-up, and also possibly to help them prepare their defence, took the case straight to the Supreme Court when Mr Nixon appealed against the lower court's ruling.

He claimed that the material was essential and that the trial, due to begin on September 9, would have to be postponed if the matter ground its way through the appeals court and then went to the Supreme Court.

Mr Nixon's lawyers have said that, if they lose the case on appeal, as they lost a tapes case last year, they would take it to the Supreme Court. Mr Jaworski wants to save time by going there directly, and unkind commentators suggest that Mr Nixon's main purpose in opposing the move is a desire to delay matters as long as possible. The court will now examine the question and will announce in due course whether it will take the case. The President's brief was signed by Mr Nixon's principal Watergate lawyer, Mr James St Clair, and by Professor Charles Wright of the University of Texas, who contributes his constitutional knowledge to the President's side.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives judiciary committee, which is preparing a report on the possibility of impeaching the President, informed him today that refusing to obey its subpoenas "might constitute a ground for impeachment".

In a vote of 28 to 10 (nine Republicans and one extreme Democrat), the committee advised the President that it will feel free to conclude that he is hiding evidence harmful to his cause by continuing to ignore subpoenas for Watergate tapes and documents.

The letter states: "In meeting their constitutional responsibilities, committee members will be free to consider whether your refusals require the drawing of adverse inferences concerning the substance of the materials, and whether your refusals in and of themselves might constitute the ground for impeachment." There are 18 Republican members of the committee and the nine of them who opposed sending the letter did so for the most part, because they thought its terms rather too harsh, not because they support the President's refusal to honour the many subpoenas he has been sent.

If Mr Jaworski seizes the tapes, he will pass on anything he considers relevant to the judiciary committee. Bernard Levin, page 16

Mr Heath curtails Hongkong visit

From David Bonavia Sian, May 30

Mr Heath is curtailing his visit to Hongkong at the end of his tour of China. I understand that he plans to fly back to London from Hongkong on Sunday evening, arriving in time for the Commons debate on Northern Ireland.

However, there appears to be no intention of curtailing Mr Heath's visit to China. In view of the exceptionally warm reception which he was given in Peking, to do so would be a discourtesy to his hosts, including Mr Chiao Kuan-hua, the Deputy Foreign Minister, who is accompanying him on his provincial tour.

Messages flew between London, Peking and Sian, capital of Shensi province, where the crowds turned out with drums and cymbals to welcome him. The provincial revolutionary committee last night gave a banquet in Mr Heath's honour followed by a song and dance performance.

This afternoon the British party fly on to Kunming, in Yunnan province, an area rarely opened to visitors from the west. Tomorrow they proceed to Canton from where they will leave for Hongkong by rail on Sunday.

In Hongkong Mr Heath will meet members of the Legislative and Executive Councils before leaving for London on Sunday evening.

Mr Heath and his party in a Trident jet airliner to Sian, capital of Shensi province, where the crowds turned out with drums and cymbals to welcome him. The provincial revolutionary committee last night gave a banquet in Mr Heath's honour followed by a song and dance performance.

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Jaworski aides in ITT case resign

From Fred Emery Washington, May 30

The first serious sign of dissonance among Mr Leon Jaworski's staff with the special prosecutor's conduct of the Watergate prosecutions has come with the unexplained resignations of three young lawyers. The three men constituted the "task force" investigating and prosecuting criminal allegations against the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (ITT). Mr Joseph Connelly, the senior of the three, resigned suddenly last week, and reports that he was dismayed that Mr Jaworski had allowed Mr Richard Kleindienst to plead guilty to a minor crime.

Mr Kleindienst, during confirmation hearings in the Senate before he became Mr Nixon's second Attorney General in early 1972, had under oath "But instead of being prosecuted for perjury—a felony—he was allowed, in return for his cooperation with the prosecution, to plead guilty to the misdemeanor of failing to answer 'accurately and fully'."

He faces a minimum sentence of one month in prison. But the judge, who said he had no date for sentencing has been set.

This leniency has caused widespread adverse comment to the effect that the big fish are getting away with it while the small fry suffer. Mr Dwight Chapin, chief of the independent presidential appointments secretary, got a minimum of 10 months for perjury.

Mr Jaworski's spokesman refused to comment about the reasons for Mr Connelly's resignation, but said yesterday that Mr Connelly's two assistants had also resigned. The spokesman said they gave no reasons.

All this is out of character for the tightly knit and up to now spirited staff which—in spite of Professor Cox's dismissal by the President last October—had stayed to a man with Mr Jaworski.

There are 38 lawyers in a staff of 79, and Mr Jaworski has recently been publicly praising their youth, dedication and mature assumption of awesome responsibilities. Today there is tension apparent among the staff.

But Mr Jaworski is very tough. He has no truck with White House nonsense, as he has shown. And if—as has been suggested—some of the staff had tried holding their resignations as a pistol to his head, it would be entirely in character for him to have called their bluff.

Two die after drinking match in Florida

Fort Walton Beach, Florida, May 29.—Mr Walter Wade and Mr Eugene Cole, both in their 30s, each consumed more than two bottles of pure gin in a bar here during a drinking match. Mr Wade was found by police in the streets since several hours later in jail. Mr Cole died without regaining consciousness—Agence France-Press.

Labourers missing after Frelimo destroys farm

Beira, May 30.—Thirty Africans are believed to have been kidnapped after a guerrilla attack on a Portuguese-owned cotton plantation in northern Mozambique last night, it was disclosed today. Sources in Inhambane, a major railway station on the line linking Beira with the Tete district and the Malawi border, said the plantation is in northern Mozambique and 93 miles north of Beira. They said the entire crop was destroyed by Frelimo guerrillas, together with the camp housing the African labour force, two cotton harvesters and motor vehicles. The 30 missing Africans comprise the entire labour force. The area round Inhambane has been a major target of Frelimo since January. At least 20 white-owned farms are reported to have been attacked there. When Frelimo stepped up their offensive, after the first week in May, trains were blown

Tireless old man on trail of President

From Colin Webb Portland, Oregon, May 30

Mr Wayne Morse is on the trail of Mr Nixon again and smiling broadly at 73 after his sweeping victory in the Democratic Senate primary in Oregon on Wednesday, he is preparing a vast campaign against the President.

In the November election he will face Senator Bob Packwood, the Republican to whom he lost his seat in 1968 after 24 years in the Senate. The issue then was Vietnam. This time it is Watergate and honesty in government.

The tireless old man campaigned ceaselessly during the primary on the doing of the White House. Congress and the courts. His palmer sheet slogan read: "As always, I shall work and fight for integrity in government." He rubbed in this intention by telling reporters after his victory: "I am going to pick up where I left off. That is the worst news for President Nixon that anyone could send to him."

Mr Morse was an Vietnam and outspoken critic of the war in the Senate for only one year. He has enriched parties twice, but parties mean less in Oregon than the people and the policies they represent.

By defeating Mr Jason Roe, who campaigned mainly on domestic issues, Mr Morse has shown that people of Oregon at least appear to be more concerned with Watergate than local interests.

Despite his advanced years and his insistence that he would say in the Senate for only one year, he is being talked about as a possible future presidential candidate.

The next Senate term, Mr Morse says, is the only one he wants to serve and it will be crucial in American history. "I believe that the Congress will determine the destiny of the

United States for the next 25 years". He has called for the kind of representation in Congress that will repair the nation by restoring constitutional checks and balances.

"There must be power in Congress to override Nixon's vetoes", he said. He pointed to the danger of growing distrust by voters in government and gave a warning that Congressional votes are not as free as they were 10 years ago.

Noting the huge contributions from oil interests to Mr Nixon's campaign, Mr Morse said that the nation was not dealing with a free man in Mr Nixon. To believe the contrary, he said, was "pressing the matter of human behaviour beyond reality."

He also claimed that while his age was seen as a political liability by his opponent, it was in fact an investment of knowledge and experience. He campaigned against high defence spending, increased presidential powers, and a weak Congress. His reputation for integrity is reinforced by the public memory that he once made the Washington Post sue for libel over traffic tickets involving members of Congress.

Senator William Fulbright, who lost his primary in Arkansas, said of Mr Morse: "He is a very able man and besides, he has a great deal of experience. He campaigned against high defence spending, increased presidential powers, and a weak Congress."

Mr Morse told Oregon voters that the President should be impeached because of the confessions he has already made in the Watergate case. "The current political era is the most corrupt one in the history of the United States since the Civil War and perhaps before", he said.

The President has faced many attacks from the young in the past, now he may have to face a stronger one led by an old man.

New all-purpose satellite launched in Florida

By Pearce Wright Science Correspondent

A new type of communications satellite, described by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) as the most powerful one so far developed, was launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, yesterday.

It will be used for a diverse range of practical applications, including long-range medical consultations and the broadcasting of agricultural and family planning advice to villages in India. It also will carry out a complicated programme of experiments to test materials and radio equipment for more advanced telecommunications spacecraft.

The new satellite, known as ATS-6, is a "communications" satellite, which will hover for one year above the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific before being moved to a position above Lake Victoria, in Kenya.

From its first station, communications can be established by means of any two locations in North America. This ability will be used to connect remote places in Alaska, the Rocky

Mountains and the Appalachians into existing television networks developed for health and social services and for education.

Five villages in Alaska have clinics which transmit physiological information and clinical records as well as voice and vision signals to specialist medical centres.

When it is moved next June, the ATS-6 spacecraft will provide a relay station for communication between any two sites on the Indian subcontinent. Under a special agreement with Nasa, the Indian Government is conducting a daily four-hour experiment over a period of 12 months called "satellite in-structural television".

The idea is to broadcast to 5,000 villages and cities, via aerials designed specifically for individual television set reception but constructed for simplicity from chicken wire.

Programmes will concentrate on improved agricultural techniques, family planning and hygiene, school instruction and teacher education and development of occupational skills.

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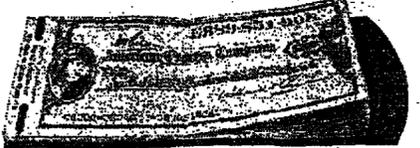
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Mrs Furtseva ignores reports of disfavour

Moscow, May 30.—Mrs Yekaterina Furtseva, the Soviet Minister of Culture, indicated today that she would be a candidate for reelection to the Supreme Soviet, the country's Parliament, despite rumours that she has fallen out of favour. However, Mrs Furtseva declined to discuss reports that she had been recommended for using her position to construct a luxurious country house near Moscow. According to Soviet sources, Mrs Furtseva, a member of the Central Party's Central Committee, was called before the party's Control Commission last month and reprimanded for using her position to obtain construction materials for the dacha at wholesale prices. Her savings, valued at 40,000 roubles (about £22,000 at the official exchange rate). She repaid the money to the state soon after appearing before the commission. But the sources asserted that the dacha issue appeared to have been an excuse to criticize Mrs Furtseva and perhaps pave the way for her demotion.—AP.

Miss Lestor in discussion on Rhodesia sanctions

Lusaka, May 30.—Miss Joan Lestor, the British Minister specialising in African affairs, left here for London today after talks with President Kenneth Banda and other Zambian leaders on making sanctions against Rhodesia more effective after political changes in Portugal. During the talks the two sides discussed the effect of a possible border blockade by Mozambique against Rhodesia and noted that it would deny Rhodesia the use of the Portuguese territory's pipeline and railway to the sea, informed sources said. Another possible sanction discussed was a postal and telecommunications embargo on Rhodesia. During a reception given by the Zambian Government last night, Miss Lestor talked with representatives of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the South West African People's Organization and the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union. Representatives of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) and the Zimbabwe African National Union

Official escapes kidnappers in leap from house

St Denis, Réunion, May 30.—The assistant prosecutor in Réunion Island, M Gérard Nedelec, last night jumped amid a hail of bullets from a house here in which he was being held hostage, it was reported today. M Nedelec, who got away unhurt, had been kidnapped earlier in front of his own home by a gang of eight men. After the escape police stormed the house and arrested all the kidnappers. Later the police said the ring-leader was Yvon Poudroux, whose son was charged recently with manslaughter. Some months ago M Poudroux, an Island Revenue employee, went on hunger strike in France, southern France, to obtain a posting back to Réunion. In his return he tried to set up a new political party and was charged recently with embezzlement.—Agence France-Press.

Labourers missing after Frelimo destroys farm

Beira, May 30.—Thirty Africans are believed to have been kidnapped after a guerrilla attack on a Portuguese-owned cotton plantation in northern Mozambique last night, it was disclosed today. Sources in Inhambane, a major railway station on the line linking Beira with the Tete district and the Malawi border, said the plantation is in northern Mozambique and 93 miles north of Beira. They said the entire crop was destroyed by Frelimo guerrillas, together with the camp housing the African labour force, two cotton harvesters and motor vehicles. The 30 missing Africans comprise the entire labour force. The area round Inhambane has been a major target of Frelimo since January. At least 20 white-owned farms are reported to have been attacked there. When Frelimo stepped up their offensive, after the first week in May, trains were blown

Whitlam price freeze agreement with State Premiers likely

Our Correspondent
Sydney, May 30

The first outcome of the election of the Whitlam Government is the likelihood of an agreement between the State Premiers and the Federal Government for a freeze on prices of wages as a step towards controlling inflation.

The four non-Labour Premiers of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia indicated they would be prepared to cooperate with the Federal Government on this subject to certain conditions and safeguards.

The matter was raised by Mr Whitlam as soon as he was elected and his Government had the election. He sent telegrams to the four non-Labour Premiers asking them if they would be prepared to give him the same cooperation in tackling inflation as he had promised Spedden if he was returned Prime Minister.

Today the Premiers said that they were prepared to cooperate with Mr Whitlam but when the latter is thrashed out at the State Premiers' conference in Canberra next week they will want to know the exact details of what Mr Whitlam has in mind.

The second development in a post-election situation arose in the electorate of Stirling in Western Australia. This was the only remaining doubtful seat when it was announced that Mr Reece, the Labour candidate, had won the seat from Mr Viner.

Sectarian violence flares in Punjab

From Our Correspondent
Rawalpindi, May 30

Sectarian violence flared up in several cities in Pakistan today. Mob set shops and mosques of the Ahmadiyah community ablaze and assaulted its adherents in Rawalpindi, Lyallpur, Lahore, Multan and other places. The authorities have ordered schools and colleges to be closed.

Mob violence broke out early today when news spread throughout Punjab of a clash between students belonging to the majority community and Ahmadiyah adherents at Raiwah railway station yesterday. More than 30 students returning from a trip to Peshawar were injured when members of the Ahmadiyah community attacked them for insulting Ahmed, their prophet.

The anti-Ahmadiyah riots in Punjab today were the most serious since the agitation against the Ahmadiyah community in 1953, which resulted in the imposition of martial law in the Punjab.

Mr Khalid Raza, the Punjab Chief Minister, recalled those events and said he believed the present trouble was an organized attempt to plunge the province into disorder.

The Opposition in the Punjab Provincial Assembly, which debated the riots for several hours today, demanded that the Ahmadiyah community be declared a non-Muslim minority. The Ahmadiyah are officially accepted as Muslims and many members of the sect hold senior civil and military appointments.

Communist Party attempts to rekindle revolutionary spirit in a materialistic petty-bourgeois society

Uphill fight to win over Hungary's youth

By Gabriel Ronay

Since the removal of the "fathers" of the economic reform programme from key positions in Hungary's recent leadership has blurred the ideological relationship between prosperity and revolutionary spirit has become the central issue in every official sponsored discussion.

The entire mass media, down to the smallest provincial daily, has dutifully reexamined for the umpteenth time the problem that has bedeviled the communist system: the choice between material possessions and revolutionary spirit.

In the bad old days of Rakosi's Stalinist terror, the marked lack of revolutionary spirit among the masses, amounting to a downright hatred of communism and all its works, was explained by the few who cared with the maxim: "You cannot sing revolutionary hymns on an empty stomach."

The exploding popular anger of 1956 drove this point home. Janos Kadar's "goulash-communism" set about to put it right. The increasing plenty, the abundance of material goods, has not led, however, to revolutionary hymn singing.

According to the party apparatus, "petty-bourgeois mentality" has taken the place of revolutionary zeal and money-grubbing has replaced public spirited interest in social justice and economic equality.

The party newspaper *Nepszabadsag* put it this way: "If Hungary's (growing) wealth were to lead to introversion, to retirement into oneself, to a lack of ambition, resignation, indifference and onesidedness; to the crippling of intellectual integrity or even a soul-destrating chase after material goods, we would not be shaping the socialist man. What we could achieve this way would be to preserve and regenerate petty-bourgeois mentality."

The party-bourgeois wants to "redeem" himself rather than to change the world, but to shape it to his own liking, with special attention to his own comfort. And he strives to gain happiness for himself rather than for mankind.

"This represents an impasse for the individual, but if it were to become general, it would be an impasse for society as well. And if we are seriously concerned about the future of our society, about completing the construction of socialism, we cannot lose sight of this."

Nepszabadsag reminded its readers that there can be no revolutionary spirit without revolutionary prospects. "The inspiring revolutionary outlook for modern man is to make, step by step, the increasing wealth of our society common property, and to see that this wealth serves collective goals."

This new course, foreshadowed by the party newspaper before the recent top-level leadership reshuffle, appears now to be put into practice and the revolutionary role of the working class is being emphasized. The target of the new revolutionary campaign is, naturally enough, the country's youth.

In the county of Pest, which incorporates the capital, a mass discussion has been launched, involving some 40,000 young people and 1,500 calls of the Young Communist League. Its central theme is: "Who can be a true revolutionary today, and how?"

The meetings and discussions have been conducted amid a high-powered press campaign aimed at reawakening interest in the country's "revolutionary traditions". Not surprisingly, perhaps, the discussions simply confirmed the obvious: it was easy to be a revolutionary in 1848 in the fight against Hapsburg absolutism, or in 1919 against the grinding poverty brought about by a lost war.

The great majority of today's youth identified the nineteenth century nationalist heroes as the true revolutionaries and some extended this to those who had fought with weapon in hand for freedom in the first half of this century. But the idea that those who work for the common good taking on additional burdens, and accepting serious sacrifices, are the true revolutionaries of today, did not seem to capture the participants' imagination.

The new course, heralded by the leadership changes, promises to be an uphill struggle for the Kadar regime if the conclusions provided by the Pest county youth meetings are anything to go by.

Japan's severe penal code plan denounced

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, May 30

A new attempt by the Japanese Government to introduce draconian measures into Japan's penal code caused a national protest today. The press and other critics claimed that the proposals based on a prewar plan, would curtail democratic rights and stir up nationalism.

Protests began to spread across the country after the Legislative Council approved a drastic revision of the code, last reviewed 67 years ago. The plan was attacked by the Opposition parties, jurists, student organizations, most leading newspapers and groups of teachers, doctors and intellectuals.

They said the revisions would muzzle the press and protect governments and big business from public scrutiny.

Under the proposals a person would face criminal charges and severe punishment if he divulges secrets of the Government or private enterprise to outsiders, insults a foreign head of state or a foreign mission, or attempts to organize a demonstration which could lead to a riot.

The press has, in particular, criticized a clause which would remove a newspaper's right to investigate criminal cases before they are heard in court. Opponents of the new code maintain that the wording of the draft clauses is ambiguous and that many proposals will lead to the suppression of democratic rights.

Under one clause, a company employee will be charged with industrial espionage if he divulges technical knowledge or production secrets to outsiders. The offence carries a maximum sentence of three years' imprisonment or a fine of £750.

According to the draft code, a person who insults a foreign head of state or a foreign delegation will be imprisoned for a maximum of three years. Critics said this might be used to suppress the freedom of speech and of the press.

Newspapers pointed out that if such laws were enforced, it would become a technical offence to criticize or publish a cartoon of President Nixon or any other head of state.

The medical profession opposes another provision which will give the state the automatic right to confine alcoholics or mentally deranged convicts in security asylums for a maximum of seven years.

Members of the Federation of Bar Associations, who were asked to examine the proposals, have warned the Legislative Council that they go against the spirit of Japan's postwar constitution and are based upon old concepts of law enforced under the nationalism prevailing before the Second World War.

Lawyers claim that the proposed revisions are founded on the philosophy that more stringent penalties and draconian measures will maintain a well ordered society, an approach which goes against the trends in Western democracies.

Observers believe that because of mounting protests, the Government is unlikely to make hurried attempts to impose the new provisions on the country this year.

Leading Soviet musicians apply to live in West

Moscow, May 30.—Three of Russia's leading musicians, including Sviatoslav Richter, the pianist, have applied for permission to live in the West temporarily. Their applications appear to follow the example recently set by Mstislav Rostropovich, the cellist.

According to Soviet sources, the men's decisions, taken separately, represent a double-edged sword that could either enhance cultural life here or impoverish it, should the authorities deny the musicians the opportunity to return home.

In addition to Mr Richter, Gennady Rozhdestvensky, chief conductor of the celebrated Moscow Radio and Television Orchestra until he left it in February, and Rudolph Barsbay, chief conductor of the Moscow Chamber Orchestra, have declared their intention to work in the West.

Emphasizing that none of the three wish to emigrate permanently, the sources explained that the musicians are particularly eager to match their talents with Western colleagues and win the international fame they feel they deserve.

Unlike Mr Rostropovich, an outspoken defender of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the banished writer, the three musicians have done nothing to incur official disfavour and are leading members of the cultural establishment here.

It is understood that the musicians plan to live and work abroad for two or three years and then return home.

Mr Rozhdestvensky and his colleagues were reportedly moved to seek exit visas out of frustration over the endless bureaucratic tasks, security clearances and complex arrangements endured whenever they wished to play abroad.

The musicians' plans, which will undoubtedly annoy the Government, were unusual evidence of dissatisfaction among the cultural elite here despite the enormous privileges and material benefits showered on them by the authorities.

Their decisions, unexplained in the statements attached by major Russian artists to international reputations that are founded on talent and not, as frequently happens here, on the Communist Party's judgement.—AP.

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The time has come when no manufacturer can afford to overlook Northern Ireland. At a time of high energy costs, increasing industrial unrest and scarce capital, the good news about Northern Ireland will come as a breath of fresh air to depressed businessmen.

A recent independent survey

In January of this year an independent financial analyst carried out a survey on eight international companies who had factories or manufacturing bases in Northern Ireland. The purpose of the exercise was to compare operating costs in Northern Ireland with operating costs in the firms' countries of origin. In each case the Northern Ireland subsidiary came out on top, largely through the productivity of the workforce and because of the industrial development incentives offered by the Department of Commerce.

Cheap capital.

As every businessman knows, capital is hard to come by. In certain cases, companies setting up in Northern Ireland can qualify for assistance to the order of two-thirds of the total investment required and, in very special circumstances, the level of Government assistance can be even higher. If you find capital elsewhere, an interest relief grant can be arranged.

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On new machinery and equipment we provide a maximum grant of 40% which, again taking full account of the tax concessions available, could mean that we would be footing the bill for 73% of your initial costs.

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UN storm over report on Indian Ocean

From Peter Stafford
New York, May 30

A storm has blown up at the United Nations over a report on the Indian Ocean issued by Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary General. The report has been criticized by the Americans, the Russians, the British and the Chinese, and is being hastily rewritten.

The reports main point was an appeal to the Russians and the Americans to avoid becoming militarily involved in the Indian Ocean. But it was based on an analysis of the naval and military strengths of outside powers in the area, and this is being contested strongly.

The Tanzanians were the first to complain. They cited references to facilities for the Chinese in Tanzania and a map showing a Chinese base on Zanzibar. Tanzania and China denied the assertions, and demanded that the report should be corrected.

They were followed by the Somalis, who objected to having a Russian base shown at Berbera. In a letter to Dr Waldheim, the Somali representative said there were no foreign military bases in Somalia. He was backed by the Russians, who said that no distinction was made between peaceful establishments and military bases.

The United States and Britain have been more general in their complaints. The Americans said the report was "a seriously unbalanced and factually inaccurate account" containing speculative material and incorrect information. Britain described it as "factually inaccurate".

The report was written by Dr Frank Barnaby, director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Admiral Shams Safavi, formerly of the Iranian Navy, and Mr K. S. Subramanian, director of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses in Delhi.

Ex-minister is held after Karachi clash

Karachi, May 30.—Police have arrested a former Minister of State for Public Affairs after an incident yesterday in which police with axes charged a crowd of 3,000 teachers.

Mr Meraj Mohammad Khan was arrested at his home last night. Police declined to disclose the specific charge against him.

He was among a number of schoolteachers injured in the incident, which occurred outside the mausoleum of the founder of Pakistan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, in Karachi. The teachers are striking for more pay.—Reuter.

More civilians abducted by communists in Vietnam

From Victoria Brittain
Saigon, May 30

A remote Government position in the southern Central Highlands was surrounded overnight when it was cut off by radio contact early today after a barrage of communist shelling followed by an infantry attack.

The 133 defenders of Tieu Akar, 15 miles east of the Cambodian border, were mostly Montagnard tribesmen.

On the central and northern coast, where there has been heavy fighting, high casualties were reported. The Vietcong skinned and mutilated a woman in one village near the coast.

Tested area 151 villagers and seven women self-defence cadres were abducted by communist troops.

Abductions of civilians by communist forces have increased sharply in recent weeks, but yesterday's figure of 170 people taken in one day were the highest so far.

The North Vietnamese and Provisional Revolutionary Government (Vietcong) representatives walked out of the Four-Party Joint Military Team meeting this morning. They said they would not come back until their semi-diplomatic privileges were restored.

Thai cleared on airliner bomb charge

Bangkok, May 30.—A former Thai police lieutenant was found not guilty here today of blowing up a Cabbage Pacific airliner two years ago and killing 31 people on board.

Somchai Chaiyasut, aged 31, was accused of putting a time bomb in his girl friend's handbag before she boarded the aircraft.

There was uproar and applause in Bangkok's packed criminal court as Judge Chitti Vudhprasame read out the three judges' verdict. He said that the prosecution had not produced enough evidence to support the charge.

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The salary range is £3,938 to £5,189 and is currently under review. National Water Council Contributory Pension Scheme.

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Handwritten note: "Dillinger's rural rides"

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OPERA AND BALLET

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THEATRES

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THE ARTS

Dillinger's rural rides

Dillinger (x) ABC2 Shaftesbury Avenue (June 6) Newman's Law (ax) Ritz

The concentration with which the film critic is obliged to see his films—two or three in a day instead of a sane once a week, once a month or once in a blue moon—probably gives him a view in some way approximating to the foreshortened perspective of history.

This week, indeed, Hollywood offers us nothing else. Dillinger comes from a fruitful collaboration between American Interventions and the invention of a dramatic conflict between himself and a G-man who had appointed himself the role of Dillinger's nemesis, supply the folklore or ballad style which clearly fascinates Milius.

David Robinson



Baby-faced avenger: Christopher Mitchum with Olivia Hussey in Summertime Killer

with the daughter of a potential victim, whom he has kidnapped. All staged in tourist Spain, the worst of whose weaknesses is his inaptitude with the camera on which the film rather desperately depends for its big moments.

Milius has a flair for the big set-piece; a horrific shootout with a large farmhouse, shuttered against the bleak sun outside (the photography, soft focus, and ranging from misty blues to golden oranges, is always fine); or Dillinger's betrayal by the Lady in Red, and the resulting tearing-down on the steps of the Biograph Theatre, Chicago, where an ardent film fan—the gangster had gone to see Clark Gable in Manhattan Melodrama.

Such distinction as the film has is provided by Christopher Mitchum (son of Robert) who, with hair, complexion, and features of the luminous innocence of a four-year-old, brings an oddly sinister quality to the violent, uncommunicative avenger.

In my recent article about 'The Ringo Takeover' I find that the director's support for a follow-up letter to those who accepted the offer said that Rank's representative would call on the prospective witnesses in their homes, or meet them half an hour before the hearing.

Vanbrugh play in a vacuum

The Confedery Chichester

The fourth of Sir John Vanbrugh's six plays, written in 1705, centres on two scriveners' efforts at wire swapping and the loss of a diamond necklace. Its sub plot concerns a young and fair couple initially drawn together by the power of love but held together by the promise of financial security.

Charles Lewsen

The conventional plot contains a tired version of Millamant's terms of marriage: it is not distinguished by a character of the dimensions of Vanbrugh's earlier Sir John Brute or his lord Foppington. Perhaps, since the author was too concerned with architectural construction to follow through the logic of a dramatic structure. One senses indecision in his portrayal of the principal woman, Clarissa, who begins by instigating the cheating of the pedlar Mrs Amlet, but surrenders this contrivance, like all the others, to the servant Philippa, in whose hands she becomes a puppet.

Adriana Lecouvreur Festival Hall

My tube was a shimmer with Pirandellian refractions on Wednesday. Here was Arthur English, one-time comic giant but fallen now, on quieter times, playing Albert Parker, one-time comic giant, but fallen, now, on quieter times; yet English was playing Parker on prime hour while, whereas Parker was playing a racketeer, English was playing a seedy resort, so that it was to Wendy Parker that one's pity flew, but it was for English that one's nostalgia bubbled up, and all that English as Parker said of himself: 'I am like a young spruce; that he (English), except that he (English) was surviving by playing Parker, who was not surviving at all.

Clap Hands for the Walking Dead

ATV

William Mann There is always an excuse for a concert performance of an opera not generally in the repertory. Cilea's Adriana Lecouvreur is to be seen as well as heard in London at the United States, and elsewhere sometimes (it turned up at an Edinburgh Festival not long ago with Magda Olivero in the name part, and it has been recorded too. The chief justification for Wednesday's concert performance on South Bank was the presence in London (making up for the absence of Caballé, the latest soprano to make this splendidly dramatic role her own. She has not, of course, sung Adriana Lecouvreur, is never likely to be called pseudo, and might well delight devotees of Tosca.

Adriana Lecouvreur

Festival Hall

in half-voice, for example at the end of her entrance aria, even more impressive in the receding crossing leaps of 'Povera Fanciulla' which ended with a grandly passionate climax. In moments of passion which not least in Adriana's five days were impressive in the receding crossing leaps of 'Povera Fanciulla' which ended with a grandly passionate climax. In moments of passion which not least in Adriana's five days were impressive in the receding crossing leaps of 'Povera Fanciulla' which ended with a grandly passionate climax.

Peter Gilmore and Frank Middlemass

second swapped wife, Araminta, wants her husband, her would-be lover, or just a quiet life. Of the central group only Richard Wattis, in Puritan hat and the hair of Sir Andrew Aguecheek, looks like a person in the grip of passion. This he does with utter honesty. While every body else conventionally executes Miss Toy's conventional business, Mr Wattis goes about his future affair with a solemn intensity that is utterly absurd and rather touching.

Greater London Arts Association

Applications are invited from authors of published fiction, poetry or drama for the Greater London Arts Association. The Fellowship is for two terms (Autumn and Spring 1974-5) in each case, and will be tenable at King's College, University of London, Maria Grey College, Twickenham and Woodbury Dowd Mixed Comprehensive School, N.4. The award in each case is £1,000. The Fellowship will be open to attend the school of college for a minimum of two days each week and to undertake such duties as shall be decided between the Fellow and the authorities concerned.

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Advertisement for the Peter Gilmore and Frank Middlemass production, featuring a photograph by Zoe Dominio.

Advertisement for the Adriana Lecouvreur production at the Festival Hall, featuring a photograph by Zoe Dominio.

Advertisement for the William Mann production at the Festival Hall.

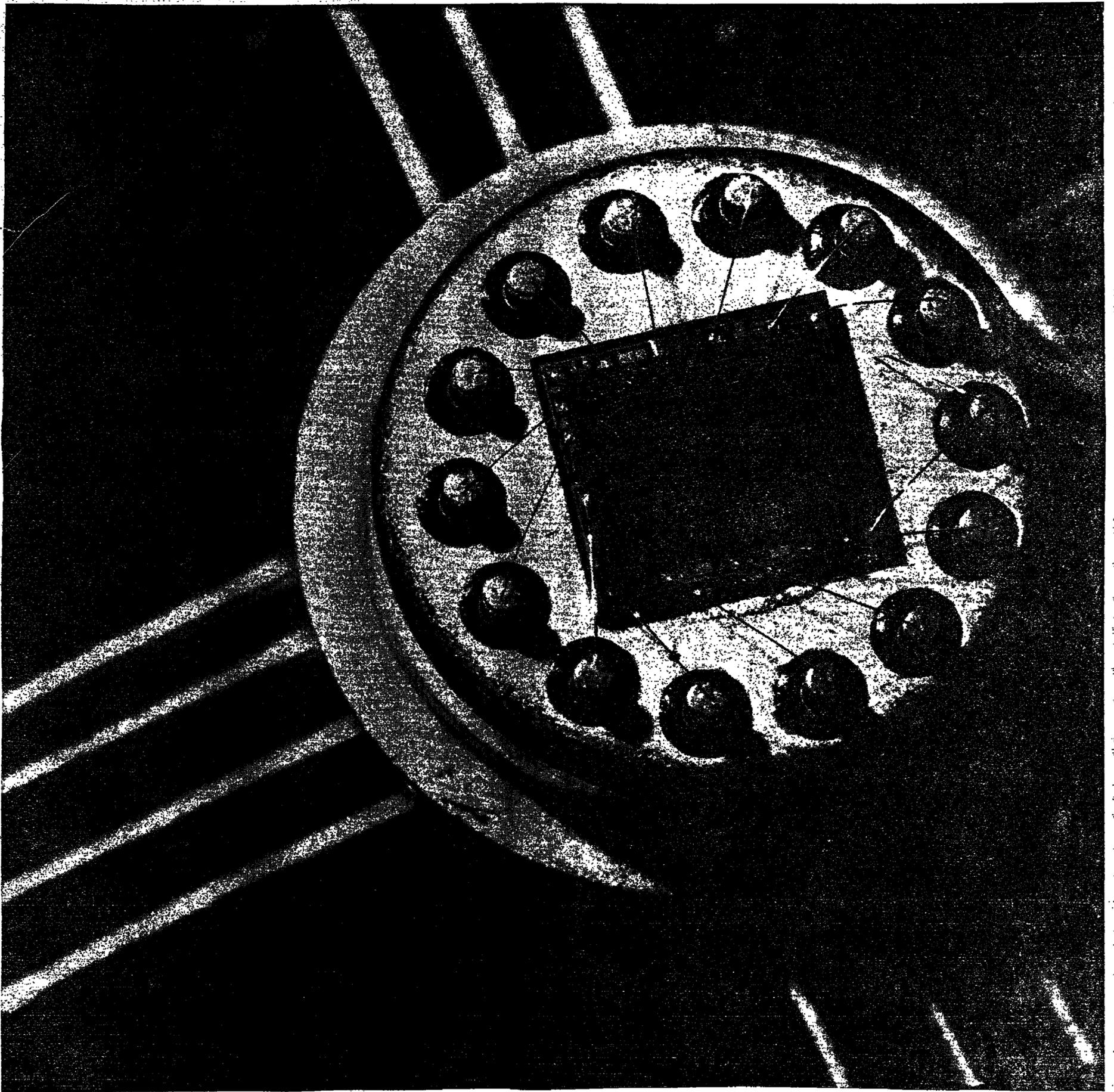
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SPORT

Cricket Edrich is logical choice after his trial century

By John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent WORCESTER: England, with all second innings wickets in hand, lead the Rest by 39 runs. The idea of choosing John Edrich for the Test trial was to see whether he could still bowl as well as he used to. He provided the answer by making 106 out of the Rest's score of 267 for eight declared.

Surrey recover poise in their second innings

By Alan Gibson THE OVAL: Surrey, with five second innings wickets in hand, are 13 runs behind the Indians. Surrey began the day at 17 for one and were in a bit of a lull before lunch for 65. This was not in itself, surprising, given the weakened Surrey side and the dusty pitch.

Vienna entries

Three Commonwealth swimming champions, Brian Brinkley (Bedford), Christine Gaskell (Rochdale) and David Leigh (Sheffield), together with Colin Cunningham (Ilford), will form a small English team to compete in an international meeting at Vienna on June 21 and 22.

Boxing Nonentities should not be put up as title challengers

By Neil Allen Boxing Correspondent The European Boxing Union should "have a serious rethink" about the swiftness with which it produces challengers for its world titles. That is the view of Mr Ray Clarke, secretary of the British Boxing Board of Control, following the Copenhagen meeting on Wednesday in which Joe Bugner, of Britain, forced Mario Baruzzi from Italy into retirement.



Edrich scores a four off Greig at Worcester yesterday. As in the last three Test matches in West Indies, the England bowler most likely to finish an over with a wicket was Greig. Besides getting Radley he had Lewis caught at short leg, and he was not out of the field for a long time.

Worcestershire wilt to last pair in the Parks

By Peter Marson OXFORD: Worcester, with nine second innings wickets in hand, lead Oxford University by 121 runs. To complement another lovely summer's day in the parks yesterday, we had one of those splendid occasions when the last wicket pair thrashed the rest of the team. The delight of everyone except, of course, the fielding side. Not that thrash properly describes two fine innings by Thackeray, who made 55 not out, and the last man, Furdson, who made 55. But the effect was the same. Their partnership enabled Oxford to get within 25 of Worcester's 325 for four declared.

Today's cricket

THE OVAL: Surrey v India 0.10 to 4.30. WORCESTER: England v Rest 0.10 to 3.30. BRISTOL: Warwickshire v Gloucestershire 0.10 to 3.30. OXFORD: Oxford University v Worcester 0.10 to 3.30. SECOND XI COMPETITION. CANTONBURY: Kent II v Hampshire II. BURNHAM: Devon II v Somerset II. DONCASTER: Yorkshire v Nottinghamshire.

Minor notices

NORTHWICH: Counties, 1st XI, 2nd XI, 3rd XI, 4th XI, 5th XI, 6th XI, 7th XI, 8th XI, 9th XI, 10th XI, 11th XI, 12th XI, 13th XI, 14th XI, 15th XI, 16th XI, 17th XI, 18th XI, 19th XI, 20th XI, 21st XI, 22nd XI, 23rd XI, 24th XI, 25th XI, 26th XI, 27th XI, 28th XI, 29th XI, 30th XI, 31st XI, 32nd XI, 33rd XI, 34th XI, 35th XI, 36th XI, 37th XI, 38th XI, 39th XI, 40th XI, 41st XI, 42nd XI, 43rd XI, 44th XI, 45th XI, 46th XI, 47th XI, 48th XI, 49th XI, 50th XI, 51st XI, 52nd XI, 53rd XI, 54th XI, 55th XI, 56th XI, 57th XI, 58th XI, 59th XI, 60th XI, 61st XI, 62nd XI, 63rd XI, 64th XI, 65th XI, 66th XI, 67th XI, 68th XI, 69th XI, 70th XI, 71st XI, 72nd XI, 73rd XI, 74th XI, 75th XI, 76th XI, 77th XI, 78th XI, 79th XI, 80th XI, 81st XI, 82nd XI, 83rd XI, 84th XI, 85th XI, 86th XI, 87th XI, 88th XI, 89th XI, 90th XI, 91st XI, 92nd XI, 93rd XI, 94th XI, 95th XI, 96th XI, 97th XI, 98th XI, 99th XI, 100th XI.

Second XI competition

CANTONBURY: Kent II, 144 for 4 do not bat. BURNHAM: Devon II, 129 for 4 do not bat. DONCASTER: Yorkshire, 118 for 7 do not bat. WORCESTER: England, 317 for 7 do not bat.

Football England ran out of steam says Mercer

From Geoffrey Green Football Correspondent Sofia, May 30. England's recent attendance record, having averaged here from Leipzig, went straight into a maddening low party today. The crowd was the lowest since the glorious muddle over hotel accommodation. The going too deeply into detail it transpired on arrival at the airport that the hotel assigned to the England footballers had been used for the government. As a result the team apparently were allocated the rooms of the press who were then left on the outside looking in and offered something of far lesser working calibre.

World Cup tickets getting scarce

Frankfurt, May 30.—Tickets for the World Cup football championships from June 13 to July are getting scarce. Tickets for the first round of the tournament are being snapped up. The organizers advised those interested to buy tickets within the next few days. The price of tickets is expected to rise as the tournament progresses.

FA defend the dismissal of Ramsey

The Football Association defended their action in ending Sir Alf Ramsey's reign as England's manager. The FA defended the decision to dismiss Ramsey after a poor performance in the World Cup. The association stated that the decision was based on the team's performance and the manager's ability to lead the team.

Warwick v Scotland

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings. 200. SCOTLAND: First Innings. 150. The match between Warwickshire and Scotland was a closely fought contest. Warwickshire's batsmen showed good technique, while Scotland's bowlers were effective in restricting the runs.

Sponsors give £17,500

Sponsors are putting up a total of £17,500 for the World Cup. The money will be used to support the tournament and to provide facilities for the players and officials. The sponsors include various companies and organizations who are committed to the sport.

Tennis Kodes is disqualified from Italian event after pushing linesman

Rome, May 30.—Jan Kodes, the Wimbledon champion, was disqualified from the Italian open tennis championship yesterday for pushing a linesman in his match against Antonio Zangarelli, of Italy. Kodes was disqualified after he pushed the linesman away from his position on the court. The referee, Michele Brumetti, said Kodes was disqualified for his conduct.

Miss Barker's accuracy wins the day

By Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent Miss Barker's accuracy in the final of the Wimbledon women's singles was the key to her victory over Maria Neumanova. Barker's precise ball placement and consistent play throughout the match allowed her to overcome Neumanova's powerful serve and aggressive play.

Rugby Union Lions are more confident after big win

Mossel Bay, South Africa, May 30.—The record-breaking 97-0 win over South-Western Districts has greatly boosted the confidence of the British Lions and the players. The victory was a significant one for the team, showing their ability to dominate the opposition. The players are now more confident and motivated for the upcoming matches.

Golf Miss Mark masters windy conditions to retain lead

By Peter Ryde Golf Correspondent Mrs Lewis showed better control than most in her second round at the Winton Heath yesterday. Miss Mark maintained her lead in the tournament despite the challenging windy conditions. Her steady play and ability to adapt to the weather were key factors in her success.

Rugby League Britain show potential under floodlights

North Queensland 5. Cairns, May 30.—The Great Britain Rugby League touring team gained a comfortable victory over North Queensland yesterday in a floodlight match here tonight. The team's performance was impressive, showing their potential to compete at the highest level. The match was a highlight of the tour.

Neumanova won five games in a row to take the first set and lead 1-0 in the second. Miss Evert rallied strongly and won nine games in succession to take the second set 6-3 and led 3-1 in the third. Miss Neumanova again fought back but lost her service at 4-4.



Kodes... disqualified in Rome. Miss Evert still beat Miss Neumanova in the second round. Miss Evert's victory was a significant one for the tournament, showing her ability to overcome a powerful opponent.

Paris, May 30.—Evaone Goulagone, of Australia, and James Connors, of the United States, today used the French Tennis Federation's ruling to allow them to play in the French international championships.

Two French players, Robert Badier and Bernard Journeau, had two set challenges with regard to cases to rule that the federation should accept both players in the draw for the championships. Mrs Lewis showed better control than most in her second round at the Winton Heath yesterday. Miss Mark maintained her lead in the tournament despite the challenging windy conditions.

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Five suspended

The Rugby League disciplinary committee has suspended five players for misconduct during the recent tour. The players were found guilty of various offenses, including using abusive language and failing to follow team rules. The suspensions are a warning to other players to maintain discipline and respect for the game.

Joseph Collins

Violence that could wreck the West from within

As Ulster struggles back into its shirt, a new book out today says all Britain should prepare for its worst period of domestic violence for more than 50 years. Except in Northern Ireland the police have not had to call for military assistance since the general strike, and the streets of Liverpool are drawing to a close. Brigadier Frank Kison who argued in "Low Intensity Operations" that most Army operations in the late 1970s would involve IRA type campaigns was "probably right". The relationship between the police and Army should be urgently reexamined before we are enmeshed in a pattern of violence and conflict such as the country has not experienced since the years immediately preceding the First World War.

These anyway are among the conclusions drawn either in, or from, *Crisis in European Defence* which, as its title suggests, is concerned with a wider spectrum of horrors than urban guerrilla warfare in Britain. Its authors, Mr Geoffrey Lee Williams, senior lecturer in international relations at Portsmouth Polytechnic, and Mr Alan Lee Williams MP, Director of the British Atlantic Committee and a former parliamentary private secretary to Denis Healey, classify three kinds of threat to the stability of Europe during the next ten years.

One involves the Soviet Union. But deliberate Russian aggression against the West is unlikely. The least unlikely form it could take would be a large-scale attack by 25 divisions, backed up by 50 more. But however seriously this possibility must be covered by contingency planning in the West, the chances of its happening are remote.

More likely is any one of a variety of possible inter-state conflicts, such as the Greco-Turkish, the Cyprus or rights in the Aegean, Austria versus Italy over the Adriatic or Spain and Britain over Gibraltar. Further east the potential exists for clashes between Romania and Hungary, Romania and the Soviet Union, or Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Meanwhile the advancing years of those differing supremos Tito and Franco, make Yugoslavia and Spain focal points for special concern.

But the most likely threat to urban European life should come from this growth of domestic violence which could have far-reaching implications for the security forces. The Army will have to support the police who on their own are ill-equipped to deal with urban violence on the grand scale. But this will mean that the Army will have to acquire a good grasp of psychological methods so that it can gain the sympathy of the population—an essential prerequisite for any political victory over the terrorists. There might also be a case for recruiting a new special kind of constabulary, perhaps on the lines of the old wartime reserve.

Soldiers meanwhile should be recruited with only one eye on the traditional military virtues such as courage, obedience and discipline, and the other on more subtle attributes like tact, finesse, patience, tolerance, and

political awareness. Army selection boards should place less emphasis on finding "officer-type" candidates and more on detecting those with understanding of public relations. Similarly an increase in the number of graduates among senior police officers might help, and policemen should be recruited not only for their fitness, perseverance and bravery, but for their understanding of human values, their appreciation of civil liberties and minority rights.

The errors of the past will be repeated, warn the Williams brothers, unless it is realized that the strength of the Army lies not in its firepower but in its capacity to carry through a sustained counter-insurgency campaign. It must be given the right to close roads, search houses and put up road blocks—although the rights must be exercised with restraint, under officers who understand the limits of their authority. (Actually if they do not already after Northern Ireland, where there are plenty of people to remind them, they never will.) This, they add, is not a prescription for military rule—but just a means of giving the politicians time to think and introduce their political remedies. Military defeat of the urban guerrilla is an illusion. True victory can only be in political terms.

Crisis in European Defence lists three other requirements for political victory over the insurgents, which it says, have been made apparent by Northern Ireland. One, the military should be allowed to run a sustained military campaign against defined objectives. Two, local civil authorities should be made subordinate to the military commander who should be directly responsible to a "minister for counter-insurgency". Three, not only should drastic social reform be implemented where appropriate but the authorities should be made to negotiate with the insurgents when the latter show interest in a political solution.

There are many in the armed forces who would agree with this prognosis for the next 10 years. Increased attention has been paid over the last year or two to future patterns of cooperation between the military and the police. Civil-military relations is a frequent topic for discussion on defence courses, and officers cast uneasy glances at hints of latent violence among student groups and politically disaffected minorities, although fears for the future are for the most part no more than intuitive.

If such fears prove to be well-founded, however, there would be infinite implications for Nato which, say the Williams brothers, is already at "the crossroads"—albeit a term which could be used to describe almost any organization at any time. If the stability of the Western alliance were suddenly threatened by internal trouble in say, West Germany, Holland or Denmark, would the authorities there feel justified in calling on other allies like Britain, for help? One doubts it, but it is another question for Nato to think about.

Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent
Crisis in European Defence is published by Charles Knight, £5.50.



Who really control the radio waves—and for what?

The ether is man's birthright, as free as the air he breathes. Or is it? Actually, the radio spectrum is ruthlessly patrolled by governments and international agencies. Amateurs and citizens are restricted to just a few limited bands. And the Post Office is as much a military contractor as a manager of public telecommunications and broadcasting services.

The right to speak to every person in the land is jealously guarded, disguised in peacetime by the Jimmy Young or Emperor Roscoe shows. But, given a political crisis, it could quickly turn into a powerful tool of official persuasion.

In the case of nuclear war or revolution, the BBC would use its elaborate arrangement of transmitters linked by protected landlines to the government's underground emergency headquarters at Evesham—so it could always keep control of the air waves.

Also this week: a new look into the mind's eye; halting costly car rot; the less obvious behavioural differences between the sexes; the remarkable oddity of Zipp's Law; and all the latest international news of science and technology.

newscientist

Every Thursday

The Nixon-haters who are trying to push a landslide back up the mountain

Bernard Levin

Look here upon this picture, and on this. In his report on the crushing defeat in the Arkansas Democratic primary of Senator Fulbright, *The Times* Washington correspondent, reviewing the campaign there, included a fascinating vignette. Senator Fulbright was reported as saying of his opponent's overwhelming margin of victory that it was "a tremendous surprise". Then:

Only last Sunday, he said on national television—unwisely, his senior assistants felt—that his polls indicated he was four-tenths of one per cent ahead. His assistants later admitted they had no polls.

No polls! Imagine: no polls! Here a poll, there a poll, all God's chillun got polls, but poor Senator Fulbright had no polls at all.

But in that case, how did he come to say on national television (unwisely, his senior assistants felt) that his polls indicated that he was four-tenths of one per cent ahead? The fact is, I regret to say, that Senator Fulbright was, in circumstances suggested that it might be electorally advantageous to report the findings of a poll putting him just ahead of the rival candidates, reported such findings despite the fact that they were, whether he knew or not, fictitious.

Never mind, for the moment, what Nanny used to say about where people who say things that aren't true don't go when they die; what does the pack that has for so long been hunting President Nixon and all his men say? Do they, one and all, declare that it is just as well that Senator Fulbright lost his Senate seat, as it would otherwise be necessary for him to be expelled (unless, of course, he would do the decent thing and resign)? Do they insist that nothing else could be expected from a man who for 30 years has courted, and accepted, electoral help from some of the vilest biots in the United States, casting his Senate votes consistently against every stage of the American Negro's slow and painful advance? Do they remind the world of his appalling remark that it didn't matter a damn to him whether a farmer who sort of a government he lived under, and draw attention to its racist undertones? Do they dub him "Tricky Billy", insist that they would not buy a second-hand car from him, rejoice at the humiliation of his electoral rout, declare that although politics is a rough tough business, it is a serious evidence is far, far outside the area in which morally dubious practices can be excused in the pursuit of power?

Well no, as a matter of fact they do not.

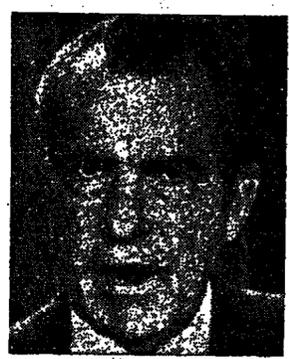
I have said before, am about to say now, and will no doubt say again, that President Nixon may be guilty of all the crimes and misdemeanours attributed to him, and even some (such as eating biscuits in bed) which he has not yet been charged with; or he may be entirely innocent of everything alleged; or he may be guilty on some charges and not guilty on others; or not guilty on others and guilty on some. Of one offence, however, there can be no doubt whatever that he is unquestionably, and indefensibly, guilty, and that is lying, on or about the first Tuesday after the

first Monday in November, 1972, beaten Mr George McGovern in the Presidential election by one of the biggest popular margins in the entire history of the Republic.

Here, we must avoid falling into the heffumintropy of either/or. A great deal of the denunciation of President Nixon has come from people convinced of his guilt in the matter of Watergate, or who feel that his conduct in office, whether he has incited crimes or violations of the Constitution or not, has fallen below the minimum standard acceptable in an American President. And either or both of these beliefs may be well-founded, and President Nixon therefore unworthy of his high responsibility and unfit to continue to discharge it.

But a good deal, also, of the implacable fervour with which he is being pursued, and which contrasts so sharply with the attitude adopted by the pursuers to similar actions alleged against, or admitted by, those whom they favour generally—as they disfavour President Nixon generally—is based on their deep sense of affront that, given the choice between their chosen standard-bearer and Mr Nixon, the American people overwhelmingly chose Mr Nixon. To reverse that crushing rejection of their own beliefs is what many of those so eagerly sounding their horns in the Nixon-hunt seek, consciously or unconsciously. This fact, as I say, does not exclude other, sabbier motives, either among the peace in general or indeed in individual hunters. But unless the fact is grasped, a great deal of recent American history becomes uninterpretable.

The rot started with President Kennedy. He was claimed by the liberal establishment of America as one of them, indeed as their personal possession. I believe that this attitude was based on a misunderstanding of his political character, but that is not the point; the point is that "we" most profoundly felt that "one of us" had at last become President of the United States.



President Nixon (left) and Senator Fulbright: Sauce for the goose...

Then came the tragedy of Dallas, and the accession of Lyndon Johnson. It is fashionable now, among the intellectually fashionable folk, to believe that the hatred of Johnson stemmed from his grossly deeper involvement in the Vietnam War. It did not; it long antedated it. It began on the day of the assassination, when they realized, to their fury and dismay, that the new President, whatever he was, was emphatically not one of them and it deepened when, after his landslide victory over Senator Goldwater in 1954, he succeeded in pushing through the liberal legislation which Kennedy, blocked by a basic Congress, had been unable to enact. (It was most instructive to watch how, when Johnson began to prove successful, they began to gather round his Vice-President, Humphrey, to save themselves from the pain of admiring the unchosen Texan.)

In Mr William Manchester's book about the assassination of John Kennedy, *Death of a President*, there is a tiny spelt scene that sums up what I am talking about. In the aeroplane taking Johnson and Mrs Kennedy back to Washington with the body of the slain hero, one of the press secretaries referred to Johnson quite correctly as "the President". General McHugh, Kennedy's Air Force aide, retorted: "I have only one President, and he's lying back in that cabin". The remark so pleased Kenneth O'Donnell, one of Kennedy's political advisers, that he responded thus to McHugh:

"This morning you were this tall", he said, holding his hand a few inches from the floor. Then he raised it as high as he could reach and said: "Now you're up here".

But McHugh and O'Donnell had been very close to Kennedy, and were still numb from the horror of the previous hour; their reaction was understandable. The subsequent, much wider refusal to admit that Johnson could really be President, that "their" President had been snatched from them by an uncaring fate, which affected the liberal

intelligentsia generally, was another matter. (Incidentally, when I looked up the details of the episode I have recounted, in order to check my memory of it, in Manchester's book, I came across something hardly less characteristic, namely Senator Fulbright's reaction to the news of Kennedy's assassination. He heard it over lunch, and when he did so he leaped to his feet. "Goddamn it!" he shouted. "I lost him not to go to Dallas!")

When Humphrey palled, and it began to look possible that Robert Kennedy might challenge Johnson, politico-psychological allegiance was instantly transferred to him, and when he too was struck down by an assassin, in the middle of the Presidential primary campaign, and Senator McGovern saw his chance, there was a last-minute rallying to him, as the closest available approximation to "one of us". The 1972 triumph, in the fight for the Democratic nomination, of John McGovern (probably the most hardly inadequate potential President since Harding, but by the mercy of Providence and the good sense of the American electorate not similarly elevated to being an actual one) was the apotheosis of the entire Liberal establishment's desire: the rising of the absolutely certain loser to fight the hated usurper, Nixon, the man whom "we" had abolished in 1960, and again in 1962, but who nevertheless, by some hideous miscalculation, was actually sitting in the White House, and proposing to sit there for four years more.

His proposal was endorsed by the voters with a landslide of almost unprecedented dimensions; and it is so show that landslide back up the mountain that so many of the hunters of President Nixon years, whether they realize it or not. The voters chose Nixon; so much the worse for the voters, for "we" chose McGovern, and when we open our lips, let us not bark.

We chose Fulbright, too, for he was against Nixon; indeed, absolutely anybody who is against Nixon, or whom Nixon is against, may now confidently expect canonization (at a news conference, the other day, Alger Hiss, so help me, was received with acclamation, and I have no doubt that they had thought of Fulbright as well). But there is a Nixon-hater they would have applauded him too). And because Fulbright was against Nixon, and for that matter against Lyndon Johnson, his use, for electoral purposes, of a fictitious opinion poll excited no indignation, no rage, no comment even, on the part of those to whom similar behaviour alleged against President Nixon is enough to hang him high.

Once more, with feeling: President Nixon may be guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours, and if he has been he is unfit to hold his office and should leave it or be removed from it. And now, to those who share that opinion, a question: just what do you think, and feel, and say, about Senator Fulbright's use of a non-existent opinion poll?

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Why the militant teachers are failing the test

The National Union of Teachers' action committee's meeting today to decide finally on whether to hold strikes in some schools—but they are unlikely to decide to do so.

Indeed, teacher militancy in the North-East and in London has degenerated into a farce. And with examinations and the setting up of an independent inquiry into teachers' pay, the public would probably agree that the season and the reason for teacher militancy is past.

The National Union of Teachers held a referendum on the 27,000 London members at the beginning of May. It followed a successful afternoon's walk-out in beautiful sunshine by at least 11,500 of them. The union asked for votes for three kinds of strikes—of one day, up to two weeks, and more than two weeks. The votes were collected on May 8. The result has not been made public, and three weeks later, there are many members on the streets who are still asking for news of what the voting figures were.

I understand that in some cases the teachers simply did not understand the questions in the ballot. Quite a significant number of them voted for strikes of more than two weeks, but did not also vote for strikes of up to two weeks. May be they thought they were being asked to choose one of the three, instead of votes for all three.

The leadership is also suffering from a paranoia of publicity. At two meetings its action committee, which was organizing the ballot, were handed lists of voting figures, asked to return them, and then solemnly sworn to secrecy. But a militant leaving teacher who burst into one of the meetings armed with a camera, started the committee until they realized he was not equipped with a flash gun.

The operation has reached farce proportions because the whole object of the ballot was to award an interim increase in the teachers' London allowance by May 31, the last date for

teachers to resign if they want to leave London at the end of the summer term. The union's action committee has prevaricated beyond that date, by its own indecision.

The indications are that about 47 per cent of the members in inner London voted for strikes of up to two weeks. A much lower proportion of teachers in outer London also voted this way. Lower proportions all round voted for strikes of more than two weeks.

The union needs a two-thirds majority of its members in any one school or area before it can call its members out. They did not have this majority in any of its 40-odd Greater London areas, but they did have it at about 500 schools, mainly in inner London, Brent, Newham and Waltham Forest.

Technically the executive could call about schools out on strike. But they will not do so, because when it comes to the crunch, teachers are too profes-

sional and too admirable to want to disrupt examinations.

Witness the North-East. Here with manifest skill the National Association of Schoolmasters have managed to bring a rather squally local dispute about the demotion of a deputy headmaster into a mammoth row in which they began boycotting examinations all over the region, and threatened the chances of thousands of pupils in their Certificate of Secondary Education (CSE) examinations.

Faced with pressure from parents and with between 50 and 200 resignations from their members, they changed the boycott to a threat to hold on to the schools' local papers with their members had marked. Very cut seriously believe that this is not just part of another climb-down.

Much of the heat has been taken out of student dissatisfaction with the Government's 25 per cent increase in student grants. On the same day as the students ended their picket at trouble-

tom Essex University, Mr Francis Secretary of State for Education and Science, announced the setting up of an independent inquiry into teachers' pay. It will almost certainly recommend big increases before the end of the year.

Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

It has been a poetic week. After my adventure with the sound poet in Earl's Court on Wednesday, I repaired to the Martini Terrace yesterday to meet participants in next week's Poetry International '74 at the Institute of Contemporary Arts in the Mall. There must be something symbolic in the difference between the party venues—a damp Earl's Court basement compared with a plush 18th-century terrace room with views all over London.

The sound poets are not much admired by the more conventional kind, who I suppose could be called upon to direct the poetry of the party. The director of Poetry International, was rather brutal. "I read your piece this morning about that ragbag down in Earl's Court", he said.

Some, though, would doubtless say that yesterday's gathering was as much of a ragbag as Wednesday's. The first person I met was Frank Muir, who is no poet.

"Why are you here?" I asked him. "It's a long story", he began, and fans of *My Word* on the radio will know what that means. He was there in a paternal capacity, since both his son and his daughter are connected with the festival. He revealed in passing that he was making good progress with his forthcoming book about hatred, and coming back about hatred, and was finding it "very amusing".

Nexy I spoke to Lord Hallsham, who is a poet and who is sharing a platform with Enoch Powell, Tom Dribber, and Grey Gowrie at the ICA on Tuesday. He is the politician as poet. Hallsham was a poet, but is not any longer. He stopped writing poetry in 1963.

"I just stopped", he explained. "It was the end of that phase of my life. I always thought my translations (from Greek and Latin) were my best work."

Lyrical
Talking about poems, how about this: a reference to Edward Heath performed at a concert in his honour in China? It was at Sian, capital of the ancient state of Chin, which unified the Chinese empire 200 years before the birth of Christ. David Bomvia, who was there, translated it thus: "In the land of Chin, 300 miles, the wheat rolls far and wide. The river Wei has willows, giving shade on either side. Flowers blossom in the sun. Guests are welcome in Sian. British friends we're glad to see. Having come 10,000 li. To make the Brits and Chinese friends."

Is one of our important ends. The li is a Chinese measure of distance equivalent to about a third of a mile. The figure 10,000 is metaphorical.

The Times Diary

The acceptable face of poetry

"A lot of us do something like that. Some draw. Peter Menzies drew a very nice drawing of withered leaves. I always think that's the equivalent of a poet's slim volume."

Hallsham was exchanging banter with Dribber, who recalled how he had once rebuked Hallsham for saying on television that the country was "literally bleeding to death". Hallsham recalled how the rebuke had been completely humiliating and a man carrying a paper folder said: "Very nice. I'm writing a play about Oscar Wilde for the BBC. I must use that."

Good will
Sir Hugh Wontner, the much-travelled Lord Mayor of London, returns tonight from a five-day good will visit to Europe which took him in Geneva and Baden-Baden. Baden-Baden, a city of 45,000 people and two symphony orchestras, promotes itself aggressively as a tourist centre, partly because, in spite of its beauty, many of its young people find it dull and leave. As part of the promotion she invited a few British reporters as its guests to report the Lord Mayor's visit, calculating that it had no hope of receiving publicity otherwise. Stuart Reid was one of those invited, and here is his report.

Doiled up
Pierre Cardin's new spring collection was unveiled in London yesterday. It was a collection of eight-foot marionettes.

The fashion designer has not found a cheap replacement for live models; he was in London for the first time as a theatrical promoter, with a production called *Les Venues*, from his Paris area centre, Espace Pierre Cardin. The puppets are the stars of the play.

German efficiency has its limitations. According to the programme, Sir Hugh was to have arrived at 10.30 on Wednesday night in a horse-drawn carriage. At the last minute it transpired that there were no lights for the horses, and Sir Hugh arrived at five minutes past midnight in a car. "Baggage was left at Basel", he explained wearily.

Then yesterday there was to have been a performance of Shakespeare. That turned out to be *Taruffe*, by Molire, performed in German. Finally, Sir Hugh does not speak. Finally the local television station was to have shown a film about the City of London, but a film about the Port of London arrived instead, and they thought it inappropriate and did not screen it.

Other events went according to plan. Sir Hugh was presented with a dark pine from the Black Forest, some bottles of the good white wine and a set of glasses. The Lord Mayor of Baden-Baden received a cut glass ashtray decanter, an official resolution on parchment declaring London's love of his city and a set of London postcards. I think Sir Hugh did the better.

Today before lunch a friendly game of roulette will be played by Sir Hugh and his opposite number. Toys worth £100 will be the prizes and they will be given to an invalid child's fund.

Waiting Limited
TO GO NIKS IN ANY HOUR

Today's mystifying road sign was photographed at Barnmouth, Merioneth, by Peggy Morris, of *The Times*. She says it has been amended since. More next week.

Clad in check jacket, check shirt and bow tie, Cardin explained that for the past few years he has been combining his fashion business with running a theatre. He is not particularly concerned about making money but is more concerned that what he puts on should do his reputation good. He cheerfully admits that success in the theatre can provide publicity which boosts his fashion empire.

The play, which received its British premiere at the Round House, Chalk Farm, last night, is by Francois Billetdoux, who has had success in Britain with more conventional plays.

Undercurrents
Although the champagne flowed yesterday to launch the Russian vessel ever to be given a British passenger certificate, the grapes turned a bit sour when it docked at Westminster Pier. The Russian hydrofoil Raketa (Rocket) will present a modern concept of travel to a traffic-choked metropolis. But some of those running more conventional pleasure craft were impressed.

To a man, of course, we were ashamed to be British after Wednesday night's savannah in Rotterdam, but I think Sidney Hart, the Chairman of Tottenham Hotspur, was over-estimating the peril when he said: "We may consider putting fences around the White Hart Lane ground at our next board meeting."

In the aftermath of Maalot

Below is an extract from a letter written three days after the massacre at Maalot by Simon Louvish, a young Israeli film director associated with the "far left". He had returned to Israel after coming to England for a screening and first showings of his film *To Live in Freedom—Israelis and Palestinians in Israeli-Palestine*, now showing at the Paris-Pullman. It is a documentary about the history of Jewish colonization in the West Bank and its effects on both Palestinian Arab and Israeli Jewish societies in the present day. Both the film and Mr Louvish himself made a favourable impression on Palestinians who attended discussion meetings in London. His comments on the Maalot tragedy and its effect on Israeli attitudes should therefore be of some interest.

The letter was addressed to Uri Davis, co-producer of the film, and was intended for publication in *The Times*.

The overall atmosphere here is one of apprehensive passivity. People sit and wait for the next program. The feeling of helplessness affects the people in the West Bank. The death penalty does not carry with them any conviction that this will actually change anything.

They are now even consciously seen as a ritual. In fact, there is a bizarre political situation in this country—the right is overall defeatist and offers nothing but fence wars and shooting holocausts. The far left (what remains of Sliach and Matzpen) is the only one which says: look, it's not so negative, a solution is possible, etc.

The defeatism of the right minimizes its strength as an alternative government. The far left has, on the other hand, the ground power. The action is taken by the Maalot massacre. My personal feeling is that Hawameh (FDLP) has made a serious blunder. The little I've seen here since I arrived tended to confirm the reactions we got in London at our Eilat House showing—there has been a growing awareness of the Palestinian case among Israelis—not only on the far left. But instead of adopting policies aimed at widening the wedge between people and government on this issue, the Palestinian movements have adopted policies which make the people into nationalistic and chauvinistic positions. For Hawameh to send guerrillas to hold school-buses as hostages and then to proclaim the need for the Socialist State and for Israel to abandon Zionism is, at the least, political schizophrenia. The far left is turning point which puts the efforts of many dissident Israelis many years back.

By making children into targets he activates the most neurotic strains of the Jewish paranoia, since a parallel is automatically drawn with the one million children killed by the Nazis. The action is more liable to turn Israeli en-masse to the Massada complex.

(The probable fact that the government here was willing to sacrifice the children is irrelevant to this basic point—When you point a gun at somebody you take on the responsibility for what might happen.)

What has happened since October 1973 is that Israelis have changed from a people in an offensive and aggressive position to a people in a defensive position. Opinions which were open before October are now closed. It is a situation in which small actions by the other side (Arabs or Palestinians) can make a balance between a positive and negative direction. In my opinion a very crucial opportunity to gain support within Israel for the Palestinian cause has been missed.

Simon Louvish

up and go", he said, with menace.

The Italians did start a hydrofoil service in 1972, the first regular one, but Londoners did not take to the idea of going to work by boat, and the service had to stop. The new service is for tourists at first—perhaps only they will be able to afford the £1 single and £1.50 return fare. Four more hydrofoils are being built, they will carry commuters between Westminster and Greenwich.

Undramatic
Paddy Devlin, the SDLP former Minister of Health, has revealed that he resigned 11 days before the power sharing Executive in Northern Ireland collapsed. He attributed his resignation note to a meeting with Merilyn Rees, the Secretary of State, at Stormont Castle. He made his decision after Unionist ministers had refused to defer a fine on rent strikers who were protesting against internment.

The full Executive were holding a discussion with Rees on May 17 when Devlin undramatically wrote his resignation, had it sent from the room, typed and returned before the talks ended with Rees apparently unaware of what was going on. The resignation was frozen when the loyalist strike grew worse—a development which broke the Executive anyway.

To a man, of course, we were ashamed to be British after Wednesday night's savannah in Rotterdam, but I think Sidney Hart, the Chairman of Tottenham Hotspur, was over-estimating the peril when he said: "We may consider putting fences around the White Hart Lane ground at our next board meeting."

PHS



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

Once again Dr Kissinger must be congratulated on a remarkable diplomatic achievement...

The United States Government has hardly provided the services of its Secretary of State or such a long period out of purely disinterested concern for the peace of the Middle East...

The events of last summer—the October war, the brief confrontation between the superpowers and the oil embargo—made it clear that both world peace and American national interests were seriously threatened by the Middle East conflict...

Double task

Since then the United States has rearmed Israel, and the Viet Union has rearmed the Arabs, more heavily than ever before...

MORE THAN APOLOGIES ARE NEEDED

You are a young lad living in a high rise flat in north London, working as a messenger boy or as an assembly line job...

United Nations and trade

In the closing sessions on institutional questions, which centred on how to promote consensus through "conciliation" procedures...

Requiredly unenthusiastic about the agreement, because they feel that they have made all the concessions. They perhaps do not appreciate how difficult it was to get the Syrians to accept any disengagement agreement at all...

The Syrians started from a much more intransigent position than did the Egyptians, for several reasons. In the first place, their commitment to the Palestinian cause is much more genuine and deeper...

Security threat

Right from the start, therefore, the Syrians saw the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine as a threat to their own security. With the wisdom of hindsight and the detachment of distance, one may say that they would have better ensured their security by coming to terms with the Jewish state in 1948...

Golan is thus a much more intractable problem than Sinai, for both sides see it as a vital part of their security. Sinai is a desert, whose occupation by Israel may be dishonourable for Egypt, and whose military occupation by Egypt may be alarming for Israel...

The settlers do not want to withdraw, and the Israeli Government has repeatedly assured them that they will not have to. These assurances are heard also in Damascus. They amount to a declaration of intent to stay in permanent occupation of Syrian territory...

withdrawal. In the event they have accepted an agreement containing only a clause referring to Security Council Resolution 338, which they know Israel does not interpret as implying total withdrawal...

The agreement is therefore very significant, but also very fragile, for two reasons. The first is the Syrian refusal to give any commitment about Palestinian terrorist operations from Syrian territory. Disengagement without this commitment was Israel's greatest concession...

But the second, and more fundamental, reason is precisely the unresolved question of Golan. It is very hard to see how Mr Rabin's very weak government, with its majority of one in the Knesset, can envisage any further withdrawal in Golan...

It is therefore vital that matters should not be left as they are. The dynamic of peace which Dr Kissinger has set in motion must be kept up. The next problem on the agenda must be dealt with soon.

Impossible

But which is it? The Israelis would find it easiest to discuss a further withdrawal in Sinai. But politically it would be difficult if not impossible for Egypt to move on that front unless there is also progress elsewhere...

Mr Allon was also one of the first Israeli leaders to acknowledge the existence of a "Palestinian entity". There is a growing recognition in Israel that negotiations with the Palestinians will sooner or later be necessary, even if also an understandable reluctance to accept the PLO, which takes responsibility for such outrages as the massacre at Maalot...

Ulster: the future of the Union

From Vice Admiral Sir Ian McGeoch Sir, I wish that you could share the equanimity with which you contemplate the future of the United Kingdom of Great Britain...

May I suggest that in reflecting a loss of national will you are speaking for yourself, rather than Britain? Have you considered that if the sovereignty of the United Kingdom should cease to include any part of Ireland, and hence the territorial seas adjacent to it...

As to representatives of the two communities in the province agreeing to a constitutional framework, it is not surprising that Protestants and Catholics may respectfully point out that a political ferment is taking place in Northern Ireland, in the course of which secular rather than sectarian groupings and leaders are emerging...

Young offenders

From Mrs E. B. Schaffer Sir, I note that the Advisory Council on the Penal System in England presses for more non-custodial sentences for young offenders...

In this connexion, contrary to Mr Pym's opinion, it is a regrettable and unfortunate fact that the IRA apparently operates with substantial, though fortunately diminishing, support from the Catholic population, and I am confident that if, as has recently happened, greater numbers of their Church and political leaders exhorted them to free themselves of the yoke of this vile organisation...

Price sisters

From Mr R. T. Wilcox Sir, One is naturally sympathetic to the self-inflicted privations and distress suffered by the Price sisters. When the distress details are published in the press it is not possible that we could also have at the same time, a list of the injuries and terrible disabilities inflicted on innocent people by the Price sisters...

Freedom of speech

From Mr Jonathan Guinness Sir, Professor Roy Edgley says in a letter you published on May 23, Freedom of speech for Levin seemed a pack of lies. Enemies of freedom have usually used this argument in some form. The fact is, of course, that freedom of speech most certainly includes freedom to propagate any pack of lies desired. However, since it also includes the freedom to discuss and refute them, it is self-correcting...

A cruiser from Jutland

From Mr J. F. Q. Switzer Sir, May 31 is the anniversary of the Battle of Jutland. One ship which took part in the battle is still afloat, the light cruiser, HMS Caroline. She was launched in 1914, and is still in commission as headquarters ship of the Ulster division of the Royal Naval Reserve...

French election chivalry

From Mr Stafford Bourne Sir, Those who happened to be in France and took an interest in the Presidential elections must have been impressed by the dignified and intelligent demeanour of their politicians on television. In particular, the long debate between MM Giscard d'Estaing and Mitterand was a model of urbanity and courteous presentation of their arguments in marked contrast to the bad manners, sneers and spitefulness to which we in England are subjected...

The Darlington Conference was indeed arranged by delegates from the Unionist, Labour and Alliance parties alone and it is regrettable that on that occasion both the loyalists and SDLP refused to attend. Undoubtedly, also, it was not only at Darlington but on subsequent occasions, though it should be noted that a major blunder was made in not giving a formal invitation to the loyalist representatives to come to Sunningdale, even though they had previously indicated their refusal to attend such a conference...

It is equally true that the loyalists did everything they could to prevent power-sharing, claiming, with some justification, that the SDLP members would be Republican-orientated. Nevertheless, if the British Government had allowed the elected Assembly members freely to form the Executive on a basis of proportional representation, instead of members being nominated unilaterally by the Secretary of State, the loyalist leaders would have found themselves in a more favourable position...

I would agree with Mr Pym that the Sunningdale proposal might have been more widely acceptable if it had been better presented, and it would undoubtedly have been viewed with less suspicion if the SDLP had applied for a similar deal. I have they applied any?—and more firmly behind the forces of the law. The British Government must indeed impress upon the people here their determination to see the campaign through, but this will not be successful if the Army is obliged to continue in its low-profile approach to terrorists and their supporters...

The British Government must try to dispel the fears, which, as I have sought to explain, are by no means always misconceived, and more importantly, to meet fears and demands which are reasonable in the context of democracy, so that, as they fervently wish, the majority of the citizens here may achieve even more peace and stability than in the past and again take pride in their status as a free and free society. If this can be achieved the dead and thousands of maimed will not have been sacrificed in vain.

Concorde costs

From Lord Orr-Ewing Sir, In early March the Government estimated the cost of cancelling Concorde at £80m and the cost of completing it at £150m. At the time I stated that the cancellation costs had been grossly underestimated as they had not taken into account compensation to the 300 principal sub-contractors making equipment, nor did they contain any estimate of the cost of compensation to the French...

Middle East terrorism

From Mr Michael Adams Sir, In your editorial (May 23) about Dr Kissinger's efforts to achieve a disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel, you refer—in terms which I am sure the vast majority of your readers would echo—to the "appalling drama" at Maalot and the "savagely Israeli reprisals" which followed against the Lebanon. However, there is one phrase in this passage of your editorial with which I find it impossible to agree...

Moats with crocodiles

From Mr George R. W. Slater Sir, But who is to protect the poor crocodiles when the fans jump in to invade the pitch? Yours truly, GEORGE R. W. SLATER, 10 Waverley Court, Bishopric, Horsham, Sussex, May 29.

Penalties for driving offences

From Sir William Addison and Mr J. B. Horsman Sir, On November 19 last you printed a letter about the Road Traffic Bill which has now been reintroduced in the House of Lords by the present Government...

We are dismayed that it still proposes to treat more lightly than at present road traffic offences like dangerous driving, driving with excess alcohol, and failing to stop after an accident, which not only flout the law but imperil life and limb. They would cease to be imprisonable by magistrates' courts though the first two categories would remain imprisonable on indictment. Failing to stop, however, can be tried only summarily and the present power to imprison will disappear...

The apparent disregard of the views expressed in the House of Lords on December 20, 1973 by Lord Gardiner and Baroness Wootton of Abinger must surprise all who know how highly both are respected as opponents of imprisonment except when necessary to protect society. The argument that the Government offences were indeed a danger to the community and should be recognized as such...

If the Bill is passed in its present form people will be invited to conclude that the consequences of dangerous or "excess alcohol" driving are now regarded as less serious than they used to be. We cannot believe that the public is so complacent. The Government appears to be about deaths and injuries on our roads. In pleading that the really dangerous offences shall continue to be treated seriously we submit from long experience that a short sentence of imprisonment imposed soon after the offence by a magistrates' court has a greater deterrent effect on other potential offenders than a longer sentence imposed by the Crown Court months later. To increase the maximum fines from £100 to £400 is merely academic having regard to the means of many of the offenders who come before the general run of magistrates' courts...

Young offenders

From Mrs E. B. Schaffer Sir, I note that the Advisory Council on the Penal System in England presses for more non-custodial sentences for young offenders because of the failure and damage caused by custody. This is a conclusion that few who work with young offenders would dispute. However, a cause for concern is that, once again the probation officer is seen as the person who should give supervision in the community...

It is not time that we stopped throwing responsibility for alternatives to custody on to the overburdened and, sometimes, inadequate shoulders of the social workers? Perhaps recent experience in Scotland has made one somewhat sceptical regarding the ability (both in time and experience) of social workers to supervise delinquents adequately. Why do we not set up a special young offender service, staffed by personnel having specialist skills in working with young offenders? It is also possible to set up a special unit, psychological and trade skills? The service could have responsibility for young offender institutions, which should range from the closed type now in existence to hostel type arrangements, for did they contain any estimate of the cost of compensation to the French...

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longer sentence imposed by the Crown Court months later. To increase the maximum fines from £100 to £400 is merely academic having regard to the means of many of the offenders who come before the general run of magistrates' courts. Moreover, if serious motoring offences were no longer imprisonable in magistrates' courts, these courts would also be deprived of the power to make orders for attendance centre, detention centre or community service, because these can only be imposed for imprisonable offences. Magistrates would also lose the power to compel a defendant to attend court after conviction (for instance, to find out his means before deciding upon a fine).

If all these consequential powers are removed, juvenile courts in particular will have no adequate sanction for young tearaways convicted of dangerous or "excess alcohol" driving since their means seldom permit substantial fines to be imposed. Those of us who have urged progressive alternatives like community service are indeed discouraged if they are to be ruled out for the road traffic offences, which make up two-thirds of the work of magistrates' courts.

We beg Mr Majesty's Government to reconsider these issues. Imprisonment for road traffic offences is very rarely imposed by magistrates' courts (the letter of November 19 gave figures). But the fact that a driver who is convicted of driving with excess alcohol may be imprisoned by a magistrates' court is a powerful deterrent to putting others in mortal peril on the roads. Yours faithfully, WILLIAM ADDISON, Chairman, Magistrates' Association, J. B. HORSMAN, President, Justices' Clerks' Society, 28 Fitzroy Square, W1, May 28.

Young offenders

From Mrs E. B. Schaffer Sir, I note that the Advisory Council on the Penal System in England presses for more non-custodial sentences for young offenders because of the failure and damage caused by custody. This is a conclusion that few who work with young offenders would dispute. However, a cause for concern is that, once again the probation officer is seen as the person who should give supervision in the community...

It is time that we admitted that the care and supervision of young offenders requires not only an enormous investment of time but also highly specialized qualities and training. Social work skills and training are not one inadequate but may also be a handicap. I am delighted in Mr David Mathieson's letter to your paper today (May 27). Setting up a new service would, in the long run, be no more expensive than a steady procession of failures due to inadequate care. The Social Work Act of 1968 set up a new and highly successful profession—the reporters to the hearings. This group has developed a professional identity and expertise with astonishing speed and is now giving an extremely effective service. Patching up old and tired methods and institutions may be quick and, initially, cheap, but is it not time that we tried to break the sad circle of failure with the young offender and tried something new? Yours faithfully, E. B. SCHAFFER, Hon. Secretary, Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency, 8 Woodside Crescent, Glasgow, May 27.

Concorde costs

From Lord Orr-Ewing Sir, In early March the Government estimated the cost of cancelling Concorde at £80m and the cost of completing it at £150m. At the time I stated that the cancellation costs had been grossly underestimated as they had not taken into account compensation to the 300 principal sub-contractors making equipment, nor did they contain any estimate of the cost of compensation to the French...

Middle East terrorism

From Mr Michael Adams Sir, In your editorial (May 23) about Dr Kissinger's efforts to achieve a disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel, you refer—in terms which I am sure the vast majority of your readers would echo—to the "appalling drama" at Maalot and the "savagely Israeli reprisals" which followed against the Lebanon. However, there is one phrase in this passage of your editorial with which I find it impossible to agree...

Moats with crocodiles

From Mr George R. W. Slater Sir, But who is to protect the poor crocodiles when the fans jump in to invade the pitch? Yours truly, GEORGE R. W. SLATER, 10 Waverley Court, Bishopric, Horsham, Sussex, May 29.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips...

noon opened the Institute of Clinical Science at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School...

KENSINGTON PALACE
The Duchess of Gloucester visited Edinburgh today. Her Royal Highness was entertained to luncheon by the Lord Provost...

YORK HOUSE
The Duke of Kent today visited the Military Aircraft Division at the Royal Aircraft Corporation Limited at Preston...

The Prince of Wales will attend the King's Remembrance on June 8. Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips will visit RAF Wittering...

Forthcoming marriages

Mr N. G. Bolton and the Hon Lavinia Woodhouse
The engagement is announced between Mr N. G. Bolton, son of Sir Douglas Dods-Parker, MP...

Mr W. A. Hall and Miss A. J. Ross
A marriage has been arranged between William Amey, son of Field Marshal Sir Richard and Mrs. Amey...

Mr E. L. M. Brooks and Miss J. R. Smith
The engagement is announced between Massimo Brooks, elder son of Mr and Mrs E. H. Brooks...

Mr J. E. Bass and Miss C. M. A. Fieldsend
The engagement is announced between Jon Edward, eldest son of Mr and Mrs G. E. Bass...

Mr C. D. Dixon and Miss A. F. O'Shaughnessy
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of the late Dr A. D. Dixon and Mrs Dixon...

Mr R. Gaymer and Miss S. A. Sommer
The engagement is announced between Robin Gaymer, younger son of Mr and Mrs P. R. Gaymer...

Mr D. G. Gowing and Miss E. Reeve
The engagement is announced between David Graham, only son of the late Mr and Mrs E. E. Gowing...

Dr A. J. C. Hawke and Miss P. M. A. Clouston
The engagement is announced between Anthony, only son of the late Flight-Lieutenant P. A. Hawke...

Dr C. Higgins and Miss M. Morrison
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mrs B. Higgins of Chelsea, London...

Mr A. J. Lonsdale and Miss C. Maskell
The engagement is announced between Tony, eldest son of the late Mr A. Lonsdale and Mrs S. M. Lonsdale...

Mr A. I. Thavenot and Miss A. J. Reid-Smith
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr A. H. Thavenot, of Milton Abbas, Dorset...

Mr A. G. Don and Miss D. S. Dykes
The engagement is announced between Ian, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. G. Don, of Aston End, Coal Aston, Sheffield...

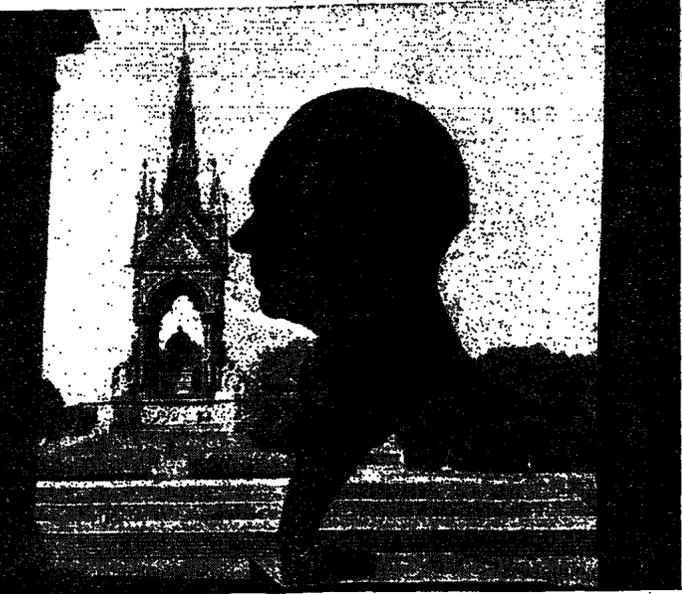
Mr C. Goodman and Miss S. Strass
The marriage took place in London on May 30 of Mr Charles Goodman and Mrs Susan Strass...

University news

Oxford
Elections: The College of Scholars is B. N. Ditch, commoner of the college, formerly...

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, May 31, 1949
An Anglo-American sporting fixture of 50 years' standing will be resumed...



Seen against the background of the Albert Memorial, a bronze portrait bust of Sir Malcolm Sargent, presented to the Albert Hall yesterday by the artist, William Timony...

French prizes for lambs at Bath show

French housewives are for the first time paying more for English imported lamb than for the home-produced meat...

The champion and winner of six magnans of champagne was Major Derek Allen, of Portsmouth...

Attendance record: The Suffolk Show, in its 131st year, established an attendance record at Ipswich yesterday...

Latest wills
Latest estates include (net, before debts) the late Mrs M. J. May, payable on some estates...

Marriages
Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Croft and Mrs P. G. Gathorne-Hardy...

Receptions

Great Britain-USA Association
A delegation of curators and historians from the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad...

Mr N. C. Seemey
The Acting Agent General for Queensland and Mrs N. C. Seemey held a reception at Queensland House...

Mr C. C. Nengerman, President of NV AMEV, of Utrecht, and Mr E. H. G. Galley, Chairman of Bankers' Trust International Limited...

Church news
Latest appointments: Diocese of Worcester...

The night sky in June

Mercury has its greatest eastern elongation on the 4th, when it sets two hours after the Sun...



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon at the beginning of the month...

£2,200 for '1670' silver cup faked about 1870

By Geraldine Norman
The chief attraction at Sotheby Belgravia's silver sale yesterday was a nineteenth-century faked...

The cup stands 3 1/2 inches high, the bowl embellished with scenes from the life of Solomon...

The other really outstanding piece in the sale was a gold and silver damascened steel dish by Placido Zuloga...

Christie's said their group came from "Europe". It achieved some of the best prices for their sale...

Turners' Company
Mr Henry Morton has been elected Master of the Turners' Company for the ensuing year...

OBITUARY DR TORRES BODET Head of Unesco

Mr H. L. Elvin writes:
The death of Dr Torres Bodel while suffering from an incurable disease will have brought great sadness to those who worked under him...

He believed that the preservation of peace depended upon the development of respect for the development of the great age...

Torres Bodel was not only easy to work for. But this was only because of the defects of his virtues...

Would I please sacrifice a weekend and draw up a men's memorandum to get him on Monday morning...

Torres Bodel was an immensely cultivated man: a poet in his native Spanish and master of French and his literary...

The last sentence he penned deserves to be remembered for its nobility and courage...

MR ROBERT REID
Mr Michael Barsley writes:
No reporter's lifetime reputation should depend on a single story...

But I was on duty that night in 1944, during the liberation of Paris, when the War Reporters' Association reported...

Major Frank Gordon Wilson High Sheriff of Cumberland in 1972, had died at his home...

Birthdays today

Sir Walter Barrie, 73; Miss Muriel Clark Byrne, 73; Miss Edith Coates, 66; Miss Florence Desmond, 66...

Memorial service

Mr C. Fenby
A memorial service for Mr Charles Fenby was held yesterday at St Bride's, Fleet Street...

St Edmund's School, Hindhead

Any Old Boy or friend of St Edmund's School who is interested and who has not received information about the Centenary Celebration...

BOAT AFLOAT SHOW

Little Venice, London, W.2. 2nd May - 2nd June. Admission: Adults 30p, Children 20p.

'FRANCE' will be sailing from Southampton to New York on June 7 and 21; July 5 and 19; August 2, 16 and 30; September 13 and 27; October 11 and 25; December 13.

Chatter Parrot. You'll never wear anything else. Gieves the Lower Deck. 27 Old Bond Street London.

Holidays in Portugal. for 3 1/2 p you're half way there. A 3 1/2 p stamp will bring you colour brochures about a warm, friendly country...

Marine Informa Your fin. Major Frank Gordon Wilson High Sheriff of Cumberland in 1972, had died at his home...

TAP THE INTERCONTINENTAL AIRLINE OF PORTUGAL. We're as big as an airline should be.

Shopping around

Sheila Black

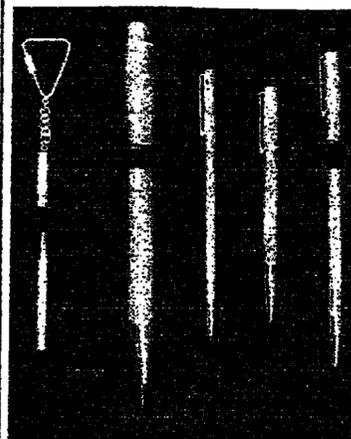


● Mappin and Webb is the latest firm to have sent me news of its Churchill silver. Garrard went modern, but Mappin has stuck to tradition. The sterling silver goblet is gilded inside, costs £95, and sells in ones, twos, or sixes in presentation boxes. The edition runs to 1,000.

The decanter, also silver and silver gilt, is in an edition of 100 only, sells singly or in pairs, and is decorated with the Marlborough arms (525 each). The "waiters" or trays (not shown) sell only with complete sets. The diameter is 14in. Also, ten sets are to be made of gold—price on application. All information from Mappin and Webb, 170 Regent Street, London W1R 6BC.



● Children call it a trumpet, but the maker calls it a Flootfootz and that's the name I like. Assemble it in any shape or length from a series of fit-together plastic pieces in bright colours. It really works, although not all that musically. The mouthpiece makes two notes but elbow components can be clipped on to deepen the sound while straight tubes—with holes to vary the note—make it even deeper. In stock now at Hamleys of 200/202 Regent Street, London W1R 5DF and made by Kiddicraft. It costs £2.20 (add 20p for postage). Photograph by Trevor Sutton



● An Odyssey in any games room brings a new dimension to ping pong or billiards because Odyssey gives you games to play on a television screen.

It consists of a master unit, about 14in by 9in, which plugs into the aerial point of your television set. Pick a cassette of the sport of your choice—table tennis, tennis or hockey—and clip it into the master unit. You then release the ball and turn knobs on the master unit to guide your bats or racquets to field, return, or serve the ball. You can even put a curve on the ball to fool your opponent but you have to be pretty quick with the knobs. A rifle range attachment is £25 extra.

Odyssey is made in the United States by Magnavox, the big electronics firm, and converted here to fit British sets. I found myself better at tennis than I thought—this is a game for quick reactions, but you don't have to dash all over a court but can just stand there and play. Not that I mind the dashing, but courts aren't easy to book in London. Odyssey costs £110 (VAT included) from Excetera Gift Boutiques in Golders Green, Edware and St John's Wood (see London directory for addresses). Mail order can be handled from the branch at 47 Golders Green Road, London, NW11 0JL (01-455 3441).

Also at Excetera is an elegant range of silver pens to take standard refills, felt-tipped or ballpoint. I love the thick one, which is very comfortable to hold, and which holds an ordinary standard ballpoint. Very pretty, too, is one attached to a triangular key-ring (a contradiction in terms). The pen screws into the top so that it does not keep coming apart. The

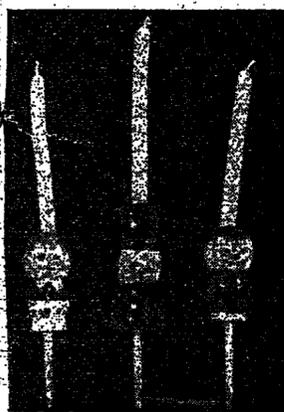


pen is small to hold when it comes to writing, but they are tempting. Prices are from £21 to £27.50 and they can be posted.

The executive briefcase is really something. You can say it should be at £75. But is £75 so much, these days, for something that is perfectly conceived and made in every detail and of such high-quality leather, in rich-looking, dark-tobacco brown with best brass fittings? A traditional briefcase of similar quality would cost about the same.

This briefcase is different in that the handle is on the narrower edge, so that you carry

it as a long case instead of too wide a case (see picture). It was made because Jeffrey Rosen, who runs the Excetera shops with his brother, Arnold, found himself always banging his briefcase into other people in the crowded streets of Hong-kong. He turned the case sideways and carried it under his arm, then, after getting back to England, had this new, obvious-yet-unthought-of design made up. Women love it, too, because it is smart and even obviates the need for an extra handbag. It measures 17½ inches by 11½ inches by 3 inches and it is not too light, but it looks every penny of its price.



● Erotic Antiques is a perfect bedside book, amusing, delightful, full of fun. It is a book of black and white photographs of sculptures and paintings; some famous, some less well known and deserving to be both. It is a shade naughty, never shocking, often bawdy, sometimes purely romantic—and I do mean purely. Pipes, figures on Napoleon watches, Japanese sandals, and even matchboxes were among the pieces to carry erotic pictures. Compiled and edited by Harriet Bridgeman, with an introduction by Cottie Barland of the British Museum, the book is £3.75, and it should give pleasure to serious antique buyers as well as to people who just want to enjoy it. Published by Lyle Publications, Glenmayne, Galashiels, Selkirkshire. If not in your local bookshop, you can add 30p to the price and order by post from AM Supplies, 106 MH Street, Oxtary St Mary, Devon.

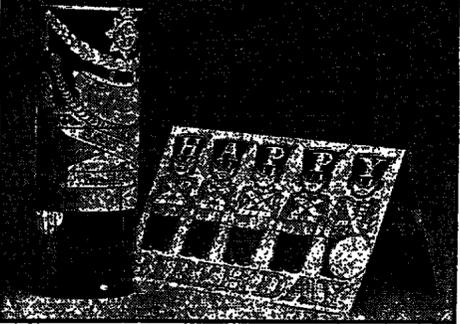


For birthday cakes, use hand-painted wooden candle holders that last from occasion to occasion. These are in stock. Divertiment and available by post. The colourful painted dolls are: baby's eyes, the soldiers are all male. Each card holds 12 dolls or 12 soldiers and they cost 96p the card (add 10p for postage). Candles, long and white, are included in the price.

Little sugar animals—hen, duck, lamb or chick, etc., are 13p; miniature sugar fruits are 12p the packet. Sugar rose petals, 13p, and sugar violets, 14p. Tiny sugar Easter eggs are irresistible for cake-makers at 13p the packet—add 5p postage. The address is Divertiment of 58 Marylebone Lane, London, W1 0JL (01-535 628).

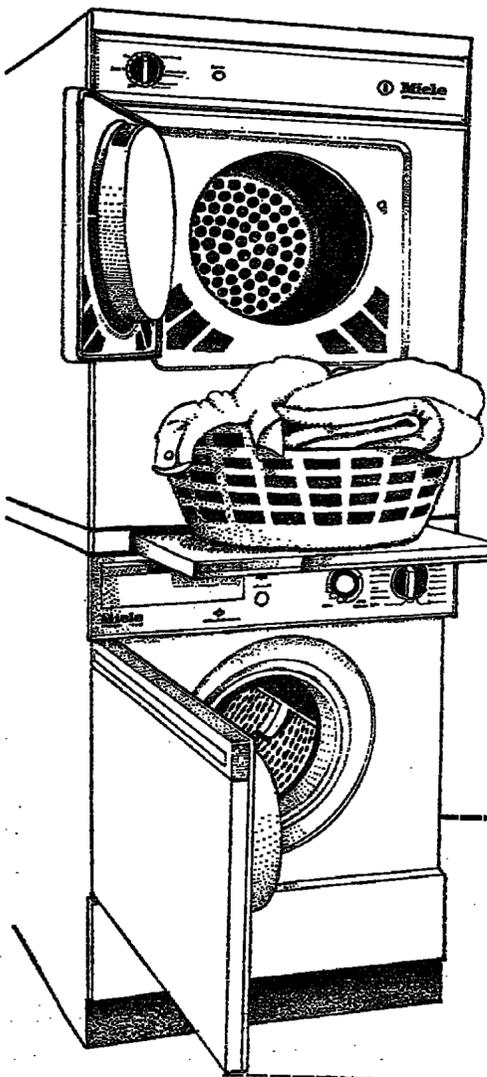
Divertiment's latest catalogue of dishes and table wares is ready now or posting—send 22p to cover its cost and the postage or call for it—15p without postage.

● I like to drive with a copy of the CoSira handbook always in the glove compartment with the road maps. This little book, the guide to "Craft Shops in the Countryside" is now plumper than ever and lists over a thousand country craft workshops and shops where you can buy anything from pottery to horse blankets and wrought iron. Listed by county, with opening hours and other details, the guide is



useful reading. The book costs 25p, but, with your money, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope measuring at least 9" x 6"—the stamp should be 8p. Orders from the compiler and publisher, which is the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas, 35 Camp Road, London SW19 4UP.

The Miele wash-and-dry stack. Perfect washing with perfect drying on top.



This is it. The ultimate in home laundry. A Miele 443 washing machine with a Miele 332 electronic tumble dryer stacked neatly on top. Each machine supreme in its class. And each made to match the other. For example. You need far more room to dry than you do to wash. So we designed the dryer with a much larger drum. We worked out all the washing and drying combinations you could possibly need. Then simplified it all down to just one control on each machine. And we gave both a finish that just refuses to rust, or chip, or scratch, or go yellow. So that they'll keep their looks for decades.

Why not find out about all the other unique features by posting the coupon today? You just can't do better than the superb Miele wash-and-dry stack.

The Miele Co., Ltd., Park House, 207-211 The Vale, London W.5. Tel: 01-749 2463, also 19 Liverpool Street, Salford 5, Manchester. Tel: 061-736 8559.

Please send me more information about Europe's finest washing machines and tumble dryers, and a list of places I might see them demonstrated.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
TOWN _____ COUNTY _____

Miele
SETS THE STANDARD

Marina life: information at your fingertips

This month's Yachting World contains an eight-page fold-out guide to the 42 marinas around Britain's coast—where they are, what facilities they offer and what are the costs. Also: six of the latest yacht designs for One-Ton Cup racing; Eric Heacock on New Zealand cruising; "Down the Hatch"—our regular look at the cruising scene, and much, much more.

Yachting World
with British Marinas Guide
35p Out now



● The most important point about any gift, whatever it costs, is the fact of its being chosen especially for you. I am touched when people remember my favourite colours; or when they send cards that have some relevance to my life, to some joke or incident we shared, or to reflect my interests.

So I welcome a new kind of greeting card, which is just right for the occasion when you want to give more than a token but not an expensive present. These cost from around 14p to 18p and, though designed for children of up to about 11 or 12 years old, they would appeal to most grown-ups.

The cards are cut-out pieces to make up into models. Or, rather, most of them are cut-outs, of stiffish card, although there are some relevant to my life, to some young and some pictures to make by joining the dots. An ingenious example of a get well card is a snake-and-ladder board in miniature, complete with little card counters to cut out.

All tastes are catered for. My Girl Friday gave her boyfriend a bus and herself a country cottage with roses round the door. Having got the bug, they started inventing excuses to buy more birthday cards to cut out and sat making up the models.

There are five main groups. Action cut-outs are mainly planes, gliders, space-ships and the like, but there are birds and a rocking horse. The swallow really flies and the red-spotted rocking horse really rocks against the dark, star-strewn night sky showing on the little landscape painted below him. Model cut-outs include dolls houses, dolls to dress, service garage, engines, fire engines, sailboats, ships, the royal coach and a London bus. Cut-outs to wear include finger puppets, jewelry, good and bad fairy disguises, and clown masks.

Board games cover horse trials, snakes and ladders, battleships, and missiles. While colouring or dot-joining cards give a busy airport, jousting, the Horse Guards Parade, the tortoise and the hare, and a jungle.

The instructions are clear, for a change, and the cards measure 8in by 5in folded; in four colours in transparent envelopes, they sell opened so that you can see both sides and they cost the usual rate to post. I just wish they weren't nearly all birthday cards: I feel there should be plenty of no-occasion cards that could be sent at any time just for fun or a thank-you. Now in Harrods, Heals, many House of Fraser stores, Lewis's stores (excluding Selfridges). Distribution is best in south and south-west England but is rapidly moving around. If you want to be advised of local stockists as they materialise, write to Robin Mackness, Shaberay Limited, 1A Grove Place, Bedford.

مكتبة المطهر



THE CARLTON TOWER point-of-view

You have to come up to the 18th floor of London's Carlton Tower to discover an unsurpassed view that has come to symbolize this hotel's point-of-view.

Step from the air-conditioned elegance of the Tower Suite onto a south-facing terrace.

Plumb at your feet there's Cadogan Place, the local residential park frequented by nannies from the nearby town houses, and regarded affectionately as The Carlton Tower's 'front garden'. Let your eye survey the glossy stucco façades of Belgravia, soar right along over the bijou boutiques of Chelsea, across the Thames, and as far as the Surrey Hills.

Now take a turn about this 18th floor. From the adjoining Belgravia Suite (cane chairs as the Raj might have known them) you're facing east - and that presents you with the other, landmarked side of London: Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's.

Unfused urbanity

That is The Carlton Tower point-of-view: to be the modern luxury hotel that lets you know you're in London by the traditional grace of its welcome, the sumptuous contemporaneity of its style, the unfused urbanity of what habitués come to appreciate as The Carlton Tower way-of-life: in London, very much of London, formal and fizzing all in one unflurried sweep.

Take an elevator down a floor or two and come inside one of the hotel's newly-decorated luxury suites - a fantasia of silvers and greens, where impish harlequins and columbines wink at you from the walls: another aspect of The Carlton Tower point-of-view.

Marco Polo wrote of the hotel system set up by the Great Khan: "These were large, handsome buildings, having several well-furnished apartments, hung with silk, and provided with everything suitable to persons of rank. Even kings may be lodged here in a becoming manner."

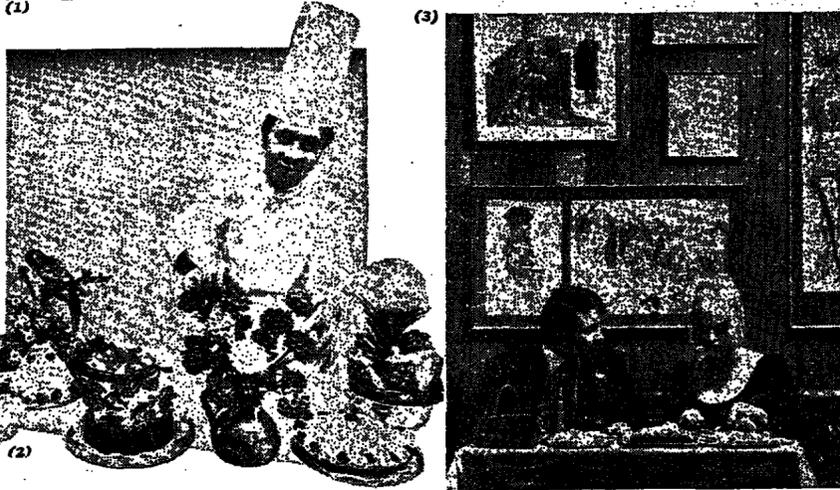
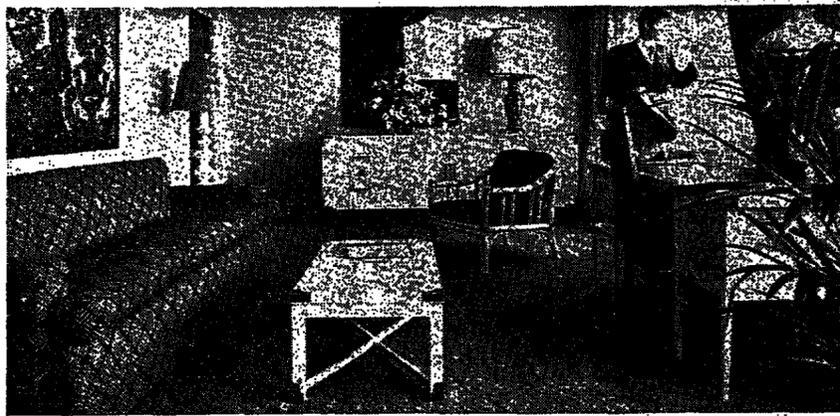
There's something of that spirit about The Carlton Tower's new luxury suites. One almost has to ask, Can this be a hotel room? before remembering that when you stay at The Carlton Tower it becomes your home. For this is the hotel whose modest assertion is that guests don't merely stay here - they live here. (And whenever they're living at The Carlton Tower, the hotel preserves to perfection its famous guests' anonymity.)

Unmistakable

Come, let's sit down in this room as the sun pours in from the west, a great golden stream of light. (As in every one of the hotel's 320 rooms, there's air-conditioning to make sure you stay cool, double-glazing to keep London's roar down to a tiny whisper: this is your room, after all.)

Call for service at four in the afternoon after a day in town about business or around the stores: savour a tea from India or Cathay that will brace the chafed spirit: they do also serve stronger liquors.

Or call for service at four in the morning.



(Top) The southern view, from the terrace of the Tower Suite on the 18th floor of The Carlton Tower. (1) The Green Room, one of six amazing newly-decorated luxury suites. (2) Chelsea Flower Show confection specially created by chef de pâtisserie Robert Mey. (3) Topolski prints amid the roast beef: a Rib Room point-of-view.

But when you eat it, ah, then, all the care taken sparkles then.

Look about you as you eat and drink at those Topolski prints upon the wall: another Carlton Tower point-of-view. Isn't there a sparkle about them, too, in that dashing line, that sudden surprising swirl of colour.

Stylish insouciance

No, Topolski isn't exactly a typical London name. Your fellow-guests aren't all exactly typical Londoners - though a certain stylish insouciance tells you that some of them are bound to be. For the rest - international conductors of music and finance, old stager diplomats (young ones, too) and actresses whose beauty gives them comparable influence - The Carlton Tower is their home in London.

And when you've eaten almost your fill of that superb beef, let Robert Mey, chef de pâtisserie, kindle a fresh light in your eyes with one of his feather-weight confections. What is it today, Robert? Something topical, perhaps, like his Chelsea Flower Show display, a demonstration of dahlias, sweet as the sugar they're spun from, in a vase (still of sugar and natural food colourings) that's as delicate and shapely as ever Venetian glass-master blew.

Effortless panache

The Carlton Tower is more than a hotel, more than just a place where travellers eat and sleep and eat and go away again. It began as a determination to do only what's best. It became a humming hive (but quietly humming!) where all that's best is carried out with a kind of effortless panache.

The hotel is modern and young and mettlesome enough - but conscious, too, of its place in London's great hotelier tradition.

That's The Carlton Tower point-of-view.

Escoffier himself

The selection of prime beef for the Rib Room is an art. Chef de cuisine Bernard Gaume seeks, in a manner that Escoffier himself would approve, for meat with a grain that is smooth, as in fine silk. He finds the piece that's perfect. Then the beef is hung for at least two weeks at 38°F.

And then, ah, then it's just right. Not much sparkle there, you say, in the cold-room of a big meat wholesaler?

after a night about town whisking from theatre to cabaret and home again: The Carlton Tower will always greet you, smiling and attentive. There's a certain unmistakable zest about a successful modern enterprise. Drake and Raleigh would recognize its scent. It's in the very sparkle of a lyric by Noel Coward. That's another aspect of The Carlton Tower point-of-view. You'll find it, for example, in the hotel's famous Rib Room amid the finest roast beef in all England.

THE CARLTON TOWER

Cadogan Place, London SW1
Telephone 01-235 5411



Posidonia

The expatriate Greek and other shipowners who forgather in the congenial setting of Athens next week for what is rapidly becoming the established ritual of the Posidonia maritime exhibition will have much to think about. World shipping is more than usually beset with uncertainties, some of which are the uncertainties of the world at large and others specifically of shipping.

How fast will world trade expand in the next decade compared with the last? Or will it, as some suggest, not expand at all? What will be the effect of the massive change in the balance of economic power that is taking place between the industrialised nations and the primary producers, including the producers of oil? To what extent will this change in the balance of economic power be reflected in a reinforcement of the change in political power that is already taking place, and in political control of the hitherto commercial role of shipping?

market are notoriously suspect, and indeed there are those who say that provided you always do the opposite of what the pundits are telling you to do, you will not go far wrong.

Certainly many qualifications could be applied to the proposition that tanker tonnage will be heavily in surplus for many years ahead, especially if the Suez Canal is opened. Will all those tankers now on order actually be delivered on time, against a background of financial and industrial troubles in the shipbuilding countries, and lack of enthusiasm for early delivery on the part of owners?

Will the carrying capacity of the world tanker fleet rise as the crude projected tonnage figures suggest, or will it be reduced, as Mr E. Bowyer, of Shell, suggested at the recent Seatrade symposium in London, by increasing complexities and consequent inefficiencies in the pattern of world oil movements, and by the high cost of bunker fuel. Slow steaming has always been, as noted, an ideal way to meet capacity to demand, but in an era of cheap fuel it would be a waste of money.

Will the main producers restrict oil as they have suggested? And will the United States become self-sufficient by 1980? The latter objective, as domestic environmentalists take up the cudgels against some of its likely side effects, is apparently beginning to recede.

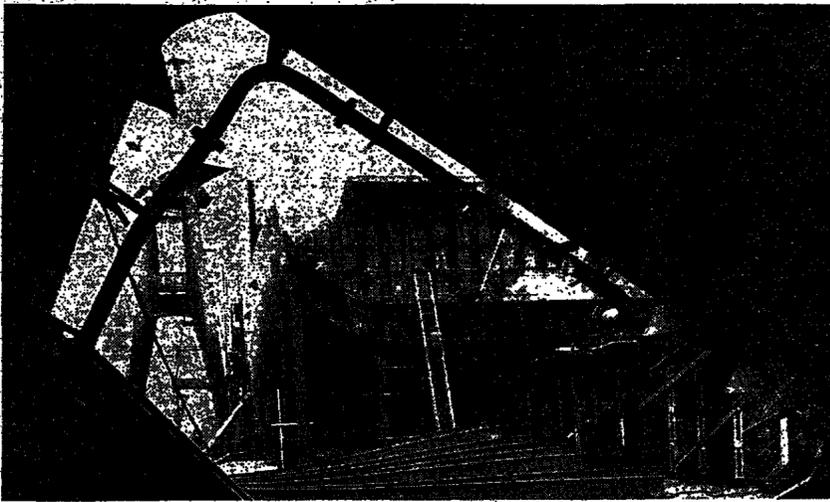
Tough taxation proposals would cut City's role

by Robert Hawkins managing editor, Seatrade

The City of London, over the past 10 years and particularly over the past five, has established for itself a monopoly of the ship finance market. Over the next four years the world's ship order book is expected to require finance amounting to \$40,000m to \$50,000m. This time last year, there was no doubt that the larger part of it would be negotiated in London through the banks, brokers and finance houses. The Finance Bill at present going through the House of Commons has changed the picture, and London's participation in ship finance and support services is expected to decline significantly if the Bill is passed in its present form.

The reasons for London's rise to prominence are many, not the least being its traditional role as both a money centre and a centre of British shipping. The improvement in its position over the past decade, however, has arisen from the migration of a large number of shipowners from New York in the late 1950s, after a United States Government demand that their worldwide personal earnings be disclosed for tax purposes.

Wall Street's influence as a ship and money centre further declined when the foreign shipping and ship interest equalization tax was imposed in the early 1960s.



The partly completed hull of a 26,000-ton Cardiff class bulk carrier being built for the Cardigan Shipping Company by Govan Shipbuilders.

remitted to the United Kingdom. At the same time, the Euro money market developed, to replace the loss of the American dollar market, and London became a magnet for American banks wanting to participate in new financial activity.

Many of the New York banks fled to London, to join and be joined by other banks. London became a magnet for American banks wanting to participate in new financial activity.

In the past four or five years particularly, foreign banks in the City turned their attention to that apparently new and shining star, ship finance. British banks prospered, increasing their business and stature.

New arrivals to the ship finance market are inclined to cause raised eyebrows by declaring that ship finance "is like any other financing business", or, still worse, "is like real estate finance". Shipping's highly cyclical nature, its fluctuating cash values, its uncertain cash flows and ultimately its depreciating capital values place it in a special category.

The arrival of banking newcomers into the market was both good and bad—bad because they sometimes ignored safe and prudent financing methods in favour of marginal operations, and good because they (especially the Americans and the British merchant banks) introduced methods which helped shipping as it entered upon a period of soaring costs.

Individual shipowners were becoming too big for one bank to handle, and the amounts of money needed to finance one fleet were growing too large for one country to support nationally, especially as shipowners do not necessarily use domestic shipp yards.

In short, a non-national market was emerging in the shipping world, and London was its centre. Around this nucleus, the Baltic Exchange, the British broking houses, the United Kingdom marine equipment industry, the finance and insurance markets all flourished.

The kind of pressure the market is under and the expert knowledge needed are illustrated by the fact that supertankers of 250,000 tons now cost up to \$45m to \$50m. Last year the supertanker was riding high, its long-term future assured. Loans to well over the conventional 80 per cent of value were being advanced, often by newcomers, and percentage spreads (the profits of bankers) were being worked down from 1.5 per cent to 0.75 per cent by the weight of world liquidity.

This year the future of the supertanker is in popular doubt, because of overtoning reflected in the world's order-books until 1977, and disillusionment with the Middle East as a reliable source of crude oil supplies.

While the future of dry bulk carriers, smaller oil tankers, petroleum products carriers and liquid gas carriers now appears soured, and these seem therefore good financing propositions, it is a brave owner who will buy a supertanker and a brave banker who will finance it.

Certain key trends are coming out of London: charters (which ensure cash flow) need to be extended from their present three years of recent times, and escalation clauses need to be tied to some kind of operating inflation index suitable to charter parties.

If the worst came to the worst, and supertankers became unsalable, prices would drop drastically. Deals involving supertankers as loan security would begin to look uncertain. As it is, the current atmosphere has driven away the easy lenders, and percentage spreads are back to what have been called reasonable levels.

continued on page 11

a Special Report to mark the fourth International Shipping Exhibition in Athens for a week beginning on Monday

meeting in Geneva, and to what extent it will be translated into action.

Conferring specific shares of trade to those at either end (40 per cent each) and to cross-traders (20 per cent) it would radically alter the traditional pattern in many trades to the disadvantage of the developed countries, and by introducing a larger element of state control inhibit the commercial freedom of the lines.

So far as the developing countries are concerned—and they are sufficiently in a majority to have carried the day—the code marks a signal advance in correcting the political and economic imbalance between themselves and the developed countries in shipping. Others, needless to say, take a different view. The maritime states making up the International Chamber of Trade and Development plenipotentiaries' recent

insurmountable practical problems and would therefore be unworkable.

The president of the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping, Mr Lindsay Alexander, put it no less forthrightly: "It is difficult to conceive of a more inept and damaging attempt at international legislation than this code", he said. It was the first attempt by the United Nations conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) at an international convention, and it had been voted through, warts and all, by sheer weight of numbers without adequate discussion or legal drafting.

The labour of Hercules was as nothing to the task facing UNCTAD, Mr Alexander added, and unfortunately UNCTAD is no Hercules.

In the long term the code could have the effect of shifting the ownership of the world fleet more in the direction of the have-nots of the past as developing countries take up in one form or another entitlements they are not at present able to. But this seems likely to be happening in any event as a result of oil wealth and other changes in economic power.

Whatever the adjustments to present patterns of ownership and jurisdiction in shipping, the overriding consideration is: what is going to happen to world trade? And while there are many "doom-watchers" about, predicting that economic growth must stop if the earth and its inhabitants are to survive, their view does not at present seem to be shared by many shipowners. Rough waters doubtless lie ahead for some, they would say; but trade will still move, and ships will still be needed to move it.

Michael Bailey Shipping Correspondent

Shipbuilding order books remain full

by Peter Hill

The world's shipbuilding industry has never experienced a year like 1973. The rate of contracting for new tonnage was unprecedented, with the result that the order books of the world's shipp yards now stretch well into 1977 and in a considerable number of cases beyond into 1979.

Even against the background of the Middle East war and the oil price and supply upheavals, owners have continued to place orders. Although the pace of new ordering has returned to a more conventional level during the first quarter of this year, the volume of tonnage contracted worldwide was more than the industry's output.

This slowing down in deliveries is largely attributable to the effects of the energy crisis on the levels of production in some of the world's leading shipbuilding nations, notably Japan. While output can be expected to pick up again during the year as the difficulties become less pronounced, the sheer lack of ability of shipbuilders to accept substantial additional new tonnage.

By the end of 1973 the world order book, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping figures, amounted to almost 129 million tons gross. During the first three months of this year it was

exceeded further to a record 133,400,000 tons gross.

Japan, which has dominated the world shipbuilding industry for so long, managed to increase her order book by 2,400,000 tons gross in the first quarter to nearly 62 million tons—that in spite of the energy crisis. Sweden followed with 11 million tons. Then came West Germany and Spain (which has been inching up the world league table steadily), each with 7,600,000 tons.

Britain, too, has shared the fruits of the ordering boom, but slipped a place in the latest listing to fifth position with an order book of 7,300,000 tons. There was predictably a marked decline in the volume of new orders gained compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the Greek industry, which has made steady progress, shipp yards have orders for a wide range of ship types ranging from bulk carriers and products tankers to passenger car ferries, and deliveries stretch into 1976. The yards, building principally for domestic owners, had orders at the end of March for 71 ships totalling 376,179 tons gross.

During 1973 Greek shipp yards launched 156,224 tons gross (representing 0.50 per cent of the world launchings of 31,500,000 tons) but this marked a sharp upturn on the 95,866 tons gross launched the previous year.

A prominent feature of the world shipbuilding industry's order book is the emphasis on oil tankers which Greek owners have done so much to pioneer. At the end of the first quarter more than 75 per cent of the world order book consisted of tanker tonnage.

The size of the world tanker order book, in the wake of the action of the principal Middle Eastern oil-producing countries and the uncertainty which surrounds their future policy, has led to serious concern about the requirement for this vast additional tonnage. Indeed, the world could well be faced with a surplus of tanker tonnage next year, and there has been a marked reluctance by many financial institutions in recent months to commit funds to further heavy investment in tankers.

Another factor which weighs heavily is the huge increase in size of individual tankers in demand. Last year owners' demands moved rapidly upwards from 300,000-ton deadweight vessels to 350,000-ton and even further to tankers of 400,000 tons and more. With the realistic prospect of the Suez Canal being reopened, dredged and ultimately widened to accommodate larger vessels, the future role of the very large crude carrier is under review. If the Canal is opened, the requirement for large units shipping oil from the Ara-

bian Gulf round the tip of Africa will be reduced. But if tanker size has increased so have prices for all types of ships, to the extent that during the course of last year prices on all types of ship rose by between 40 and 60 per cent—with the largest increase being recorded for tankers. Faced with lengthening order books and bedevilled by international currency fluctuations and continued inflation, shipbuilders throughout the world have sought and obtained contracts which provide for a measure of cost escalation to be built into a contract over the period from signing to delivery.

The effects of inflation on fixed price contracts taken in the late 1960s are still fresh in the minds of many shipbuilders, and even Japan, which traditionally has offered owners prompt deliveries and fixed prices, has been obliged to seek cost escalation clauses.

Prospects are encouraging for shipbuilders—even freight markets do become depressed. They will, however, be cautious in booking too far ahead. In the medium and longer term there are a number of potential difficulties, among them the harmonization or abolition of subsidies, and the threat of overcapacity caused by the entry of developing countries into shipbuilding.

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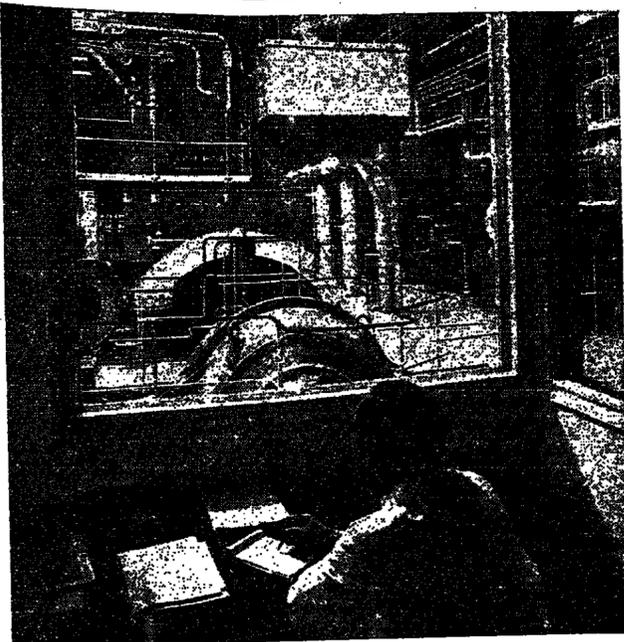
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Worldwide stringencies in fuel and finance may turn Posidonia 1974, in Athens, into even more of a serious symposium than was the 1972 gathering seen above.

'Unpredicted changes' favour use of nuclear fuel

by Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent

After several years, apparently in the doldrums, the nuclear-propelled merchant ship faces a surge of revived interest. Rising oil costs have been an inevitable factor in the resurgence. There are also other critical factors making nuclear propulsion a more attractive proposition than seemed likely when the Americans, West Germans and Russians decided to build the first three atomic-powered vessels.

In a flurry of activity, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority has reopened technical cooperation with the German specialists who for six years have operated the nuclear vessel *Otto Hahn*. It has been used as a research and bulk cargo ship for determining the economics and technical maintenance problems involved.

The other ships are the USSR's *Lening*, launched in 1959 as an icebreaker, and the United States *Savannah* that put to sea three years later as a cargo and passenger vessel. The American ship has been laid up after completing 470,000 miles.

None of these vessels was an economic venture compared with conventional ships of the same tonnage and engine capacity. When the first keel for a nuclear merchantman was laid down the idea of super-tankers and fast container ships had not even germinated in the ship designer's mind. Only three years ago the British Government issued the findings of a special review that said nuclear support for a nuclear ship project could not be recommended.

Nevertheless, even before the immediate energy crisis precipitated by the recent Middle East conflict, the prospects for nuclear ships were already being evaluated for German, American and Japanese fleets.

The nuclear designers and shipbuilders involved in pioneering work on the *Savannah* and the *Otto Hahn* had maintained that ships needed to be four or five times the size of either of these vessels for nuclear propulsion to be economic. The *Savannah* is 9,400 tons with a 20,000 horsepower nuclear plant; *Otto Hahn's* vital statistics are 14,000 tons and 10,000 hp.

When the first of these was being built the largest foreseeable tanker was about 65,000 tons needing a 20,000 hp engine. In the interim the 200,000 ton tanker has become commonplace. Even larger ones are in service, in fact 500,000 tonners are being built and designs for one million ton versions, calling for 100,000 hp drives, are at an advanced stage.

Over the same period, the unexpected container revolution occurred. Now there are 50 ships of 60,000 hp and bigger ones coming on the scene with 120,000 hp shaft drives capable of producing 33 knots.

This unpredicted change of shape, size and speed opens great opportunities for nuclear ships. On most of the projections published about the advantages of nuclear fuels over fossil fuels conditions are ideal for an atomic takeover.

Despite all this evidence in favour of the new system, there is still no nuclear-propelled merchant vessel built under commercial terms for competitive work in the strict economic sense. One reason lies in the high capital costs which offset the lower fuel charges.

In fact the high capital charges figure prominently in the British Government report of three years ago. The total machinery for a nuclear system providing 62,000 hp was estimated as £5.8m and for 130,000 hp at £8.5m. These figures cover reactor and turbine costs of conventional equipment. However, the analysis indicated that if fossil fuel increased by 70 per cent to 200 per cent in real terms, and the capital cost of nuclear reactors and fuel dropped by 50 per cent, or if a combination of cir-

cumstances arose, then the situation would look much more promising. Concomitant to belief, the world reserves of uranium are not enormous and the price of nuclear fuel is unlikely to remain stable over the next few years. On the other hand, there have been many advances in the design of reactors for cutting capital costs while giving greater efficiency in the use of fuel. Compared with the present uncontrolled climb in oil prices, nuclear fuel looks a very stable commodity.

Designers and operators of shipborne reactors also seem to be far more successful than their colleagues who build the bigger variety of reactor on land for power stations.

The first operational plant for ships was in nuclear submarines. Although there are now more than 230 of these, in addition to 10 surface naval vessels little of this operational experience is available to the civilian sector.

It turns out that the type of reactor used for submarine work has technical characteristics that are achieved at a colossal expense. So for technical reasons, as well as the vast difference in seagoing management between the military and merchant ship, this refinery is not a great handi-craft to merchant development.

All nuclear reactors are simply a source of heat, and the main problem is to devise a method of taking the heat from the core to generate steam. In theory, one load of nuclear fuel is sufficient for a reactor for four to five years, thus removing the need for regular bunkering and saving time. In practice, refuelling, maintenance, safety reviews and other operational matters are more complicated.

Extremely complex legal questions remain over the liabilities of those owning nuclear merchant ships. And these uncertainties are likely to moderate undue haste in development.

Tough taxation proposals

continued from page 1

Experienced owners and bankers will come through as they always do, it is not easy to see the circumstances in which large tankers will return suddenly to favour, but shipping is such that the unexpected is always expected.

The unique ability of the City to generate the special talents capable of financing and servicing the unpredictable shipping market is, according to first-hand opinion, particularly from London Greeks, in imminent danger of substantial diminution.

Taxation as a British citizen after nine out of 10 years residence (which the Finance Bill envisages) will hit the established foreign-ers who provide the foundation on which the unique edifice rests. Treatment of imported capital (to supple-

ment net British personal salaries) as income will have the effect of more than quadrupling the salary of an experienced man in London who wishes to maintain his standard of living.

But tough British taxation rates apart, it was the necessity to disclose all foreign sources of income which drove the Greeks from New York, and according to Greeks in London it will drive them from the United Kingdom. Branch office status will be London's lot if they go.

Most foreign residents in the United Kingdom agree that a certain level of taxation is unavoidable, and, in approaching the problem positively, suggest that a solution can be found to the disclosure requirement, and acceptable taxation levels established which will not drive them away. That there has been abuse of the tax-

remittance-only system, which allowed foreigners to buy houses in the United Kingdom on advantageous personal terms, is recognized.

It is significant that the British business counterparts of foreign residents are lobbying Parliament to amend the Bill, pointing out that the success of the City is divorced from the problems of the domestic economy and contributes towards invisible earnings and employment. Lloyd's and the Baltic have dispatched strongly worded letters expressing their fears. If the Bill goes through in its present form, within a year the exodus will be felt, and London companies could well be setting up foreign branches in pursuit of their clients.

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Specialist carrier costs compel close study of employment prospects

by Christopher Hayman, editor, *Seatrade*

The increasing need to transport seaward of dangerous cargoes by sea is placing a corresponding burden on those whose responsibility it is to produce the ships to carry them. Those two fashionable energy sources, natural gas and petroleum gas, need to be transported at extremely low temperatures in the liquid form. The same sort of advanced hardware is needed for ships built for the carriage of vegetable oils or highly corrosive chemicals.

Obviously this sort of technology adds considerably to the cost of such ships at a time when world shipbuilding prices are already rising sharply with electricity, materials and labour cost inflation. Consequently it is important that the shipowner does his homework carefully before placing orders for these "big ticket" ships.

With the price of a liquid natural gas (LNG) carrier of 125,000 cubic metres now pushing the \$110m (\$44m) mark it is not surprising that there are few of these vessels in order books that are not tied to a particular gas supply project, and therefore have guaranteed employment for a substantial chunk of their life. The ships on order for Eastern Transportation Corporation of New York, for example, are chartered for 25 years to Burnah Oil for use on the Esso Gas project bringing Algerian LNG to the United States and a further gas project between Indonesia and Japan.

Security of this sort is obviously not available for all capital intensive specialist ships. It is necessary therefore for shipowners to look closely at the medium and long term prospects for vessels of various kinds. Most of the pundits are making bullish noises about forward prospects for liquid petroleum gas (LPG) carriers, for example, predicting a substantial increase in the level of American im-

ports during the rest of the decade, though this is somewhat counteracted by a belief that the boom in Japanese imports has already been over contracted for.

Certainly in the last year there has been a fairly brisk level of ordering for LPG ships. About a month ago five ships of 75,000 cubic metres were ordered in Finland by Norwegian and American owners. It is also significant that the Arab energy producers, mirroring their activity in the tanker trades, have moved into LPG shipping. Kuwait interests have ordered four ships, and an LPG shipping company has been set up in Kuwait with the cooperation of one of the established western consortia in the field, Multinational Gas.

An owner needs to be sure where his ships will find employment, particularly since the standards required of them vary from country to country. The United States coastguard has the most stringent safeguards and it has been estimated that the technology necessary to comply with these regulations can make a ship anything up to 20 per cent more expensive than if it were to be employed in the Japan trade.

LPG ship prices have been rising anyway at a rate which matches if not surpasses that of an LNG equivalent. As an illustration, two 50,000 cubic metre ships ordered by Universal Gas and Oil, a Maritime Fruit Carriers subsidiary, at a price of \$26m were sold recently for about \$34m.

American oil rig experts become more amenable to joint ventures

by Roger Vielvoys, Energy Correspondent

New sources of crude oil in politically stable countries outside the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have taken on a new importance in the past 12 months. State participation in the main oil producing areas of the Middle East and North Africa has robbed the major oil companies of direct control of large amounts of crude oil.

The companies have attempted to maintain flexibility and security in supplies by developing alternatives to oil from these areas. At the same time, the quadrupling of oil prices since October has made it feasible to explore for oil in areas, such as the deeper offshore areas of northern Europe, North America and the Arctic, where previously prospecting would have been uneconomic because of the cost of getting the oil to the consumer.

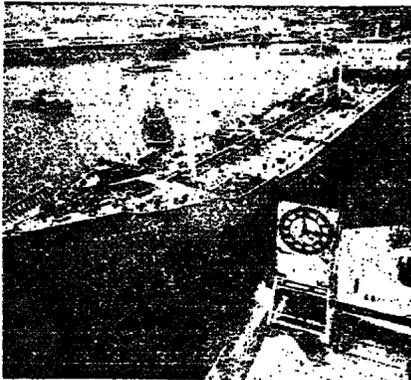
To ensure that these alternative sources are effectively and quickly developed the offshore exploration and engineering industry must expand at a remarkable rate. The first stage in this operation is the provision of drilling rigs to seek the offshore fields and then determine their size and commercial viability. The North Sea is occupying the prime place in the drilling contractors' planning schedules, but other areas including the United States and Canada are likely to come into prominence as new offshore

exploration leases are distributed. At the end of 1973 there was a total fleet of 246 drilling vessels in operation, and 21 in order, according to H. P. Drewry, ship brokers and consultants, in a report on offshore drilling rigs published in March. Of the operational fleet 174 were jack-up rigs and only three were capable of drilling in water more than 350ft deep. There were 21 submersible drilling barges, and all except one had an operational limit under 150ft.

Work in the deeper waters—over 500ft—where the bulk of the exciting new prospects are to be found has to be undertaken by the giant semi-submersible drilling structures or by drill ships. Forty-six semi-submersible structures are available, and 38 of these are designed for operating in water between 500ft and 750ft deep.

Thirty-two of the 55 drill ships are designed to work in the same depths, and there were eight vessels equipped to work in at more than 1,250ft. The main constraint on exploration in these depths is the lack of any technology so far for getting the oil ashore.

Few of the rigs are actually owned by the oil companies. They are normally controlled by independent drilling contractors, usually working on long-term contract to the exploration companies. H. P. Drewry estimates that 80 per cent of the existing fleet is controlled by American com-



A ship of the Panoean fleet of parcel tankers which can carry incompatible chemicals in separate tanks.

for LNG ships size and unit cost are substantially linear, is expected to have the effect of slowing any move towards further increase in size.

Though some of the LNG import programmes into the United States are facing problems there are clearly good prospects in the long term for LNG shipping. The United States Maritime Administration is now predicting a probable requirement of 39 LNG ships by 1990 to satisfy American needs. Already as many as 15 of these ships are on order in American yards, and while in other areas United States shipbuilders require a subsidy to bring their prices in line with Europe and Japan, in the LNG field they can be competitive on series construction, and therefore it is by no means beyond the realm of possibility that they will soon be building for export.

The movement of the more *recherché* chemicals and edible oils by sea presents different obstacles from those confronting the LPG and LNG trades. Cargoes are generally far smaller, and parcel tankers

have been developed which have the ability to carry incompatible chemicals in separate tanks. The largest vessels may have anything up to 40 separate tanks constructed of various different metals with a variety of coatings. It is the diversity of the trade which makes predictions of demand difficult to make.

Only a small number of shipowners are involved in this esoteric world, and of these most are either Scandinavian or British. Flexibility is of the first importance. The parcel tanker for the most part serves a large number of customers on a number of specific routes, and since the arrival of the vessel may not always coincide with the needs of the customer, many operators have invested in storage tanks in key areas to provide extra service. Panoean, for example, which is jointly owned by Ocean Transport and Trading and P & O of Britain, has tanks at strategic locations in Western Europe.

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The effect of these new independent groups is seen in an examination of the ownership of the 121 rigs on order. According to H. P. Drewry the American share drops from 80 per cent to 57 per cent, and a further 18 rigs (15 per cent) will be jointly owned with European interests. Only 2 per cent of the existing fleet—a total of six rigs—is jointly owned by United States-European interests.

H. P. Drewry says that in the short term there should be no problems for rig owners as the shortage of drilling vessels is likely to continue for at least two to three years. After 1977 shipbuilders may face a reduction in demand for conventional tonnage and look to rig building to fill any gaps in their order books. The prospects for profitable employment are strong, but the report points out that if the search for offshore oil follows the pattern of the on-shore industry, demands for state participation might be extended to the drilling rigs.

In the longer term H. P. Drewry says it is difficult to be optimistic about the offshore industry. One of the most vital decisions to be taken concerns the choice of rigs. To be successful, equipment has to be ordered for specific markets. Semi-submersible rigs designed for the North Sea cannot operate as economically as smaller vessels in shallow water, and deep-water jack-up structures are more expensive to operate than smaller jack-up rigs.

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Greek shipowners show great confidence in Götaverken

Greek shipowners have placed orders for 17 ships, totalling approx. 2 230 000 dwt, with Götaverken for delivery during the period 1974-1977 to:

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London loses to national markets but gains on reinsurance

by D. M. Lambert

Until recently, the London market was almost the only place available to owners to insure their vessels, but as more and more nations become independent, they are developing their own insurance markets. Of course, the latter still need protection against serious casualties, and invariably reinsure back into London.

Another development has been what are termed "captive companies". These are companies in which large shipowning firms take an interest, and are used to underwrite part of the owners' own fleet, but they too need protection, by way of reinsurance, against severe casualties.

This is an interesting idea, as it shows the owner's belief in his own operation, in that he will take a fair proportion of his own risk—yet at the same time, because the "captive" must lay off the business still returns to the London market, though at possibly slightly lower rates than would have been paid originally.

A further development that affects the thinking of

underwriters is that, whereas in previous years the highest values were never astronomical, today with very large crude carriers (VLCCs), container ships, and specialised gas and product carriers, one has to talk of values of \$100m or more. The effect is to upset the balance which the underwriters like to maintain, for the premiums received in relation to these massive values do not, in underwriters' opinion, give them sufficient protection against a severe casualty.

Besides vessels, there are also large aircraft carrying hundreds of passengers which, in the event of a major loss, would undoubtedly affect the position of the market in general, for many of these risks are underwritten by marine underwriters because of capacity considerations.

One of the difficulties which a broker has to contend with in the negotiations between shipowners and underwriters is that the upward and downward trends on either side are generally completely opposite. When the freight market is at its lowest, underwriters' losses are at their highest, because the after-effects of a boom produce many claims arising

from delayed repairs. Conversely, when the freight market is high, underwriters having, as it were, recovered their losses by higher rating, then start to cut rates in the hope of attracting further premium from overseas markets.

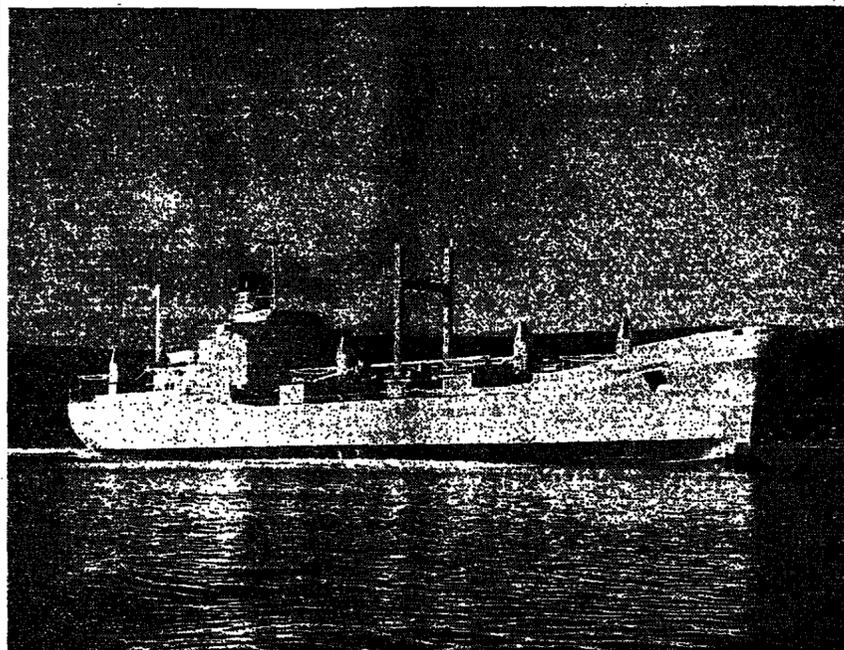
However, this problem may resolve itself in the future, as the owners' highest point has not been minimised by the severe increase in costs of fuel oil and wages, and therefore there should be a lesser swing than has been seen in previous cycles. Owners find it difficult to understand the overreaction of all markets to highs and lows—why, the moment underwriters find they are not making a profit, rates are either increased savagely or, in the case of certain markets, underwriters withdraw entirely and wait for the day when rates reach a higher level, whereupon they return.

Such action is unhelpful to shipowners who must have continuity to calculate their running costs for the immediate future. There is a good case for long-term contracts between underwriters and owners for, say, three years, with built-in increases or reductions where applicable, as opposed to the

present maximum cover available of 12 months. Such arrangements would give both sides a little more security and would eliminate much annual work throughout the market and therefore save administrative costs.

It is my belief that the market generally is near its minimum rates and should remain this way for the immediate future, providing there are no major catastrophes, whether they be typhoons, air crashes or explosions in supertankers, all of which affect the world-wide markets. No doubt underwriters' rates are already too low, and one prominent underwriter has been heard to remark that the sooner he made a loss, the sooner his rates would increase.

On the other hand, owners would not agree for the biggest single item in the vessel's cost at the moment, I believe, arises from insurance. Insurance is necessary to oil the wheels of commerce, and despite worldwide trends of violence and other hazards, I am confident that Lloyd's and their overseas underwriting friends will continue to surmount their difficulties for many years.



The Port Caroline, 19,600 tons, one of the world's largest and fastest refrigerated cargo liners. It was built for the Port Lines by Upper Clyde Shipbuilders.

High reputation of British marine equipment keeps exports healthy

by Peter Hill

There can be few merchant ships, and indeed warships, which do not include at least one piece of equipment which had its origins in a workshop in Britain. In many others a large part of the equipment on board is British made, ranging from engine room machinery to complex navigational equipment and from galley stoves to lifeboats and rafts.

Marine equipment suppliers play a vital role in the activities of Britain's shipbuilding industry, and the value of the equipment they supply represents a substantial proportion of the cost of any ship. But despite the size of the domestic market—the United Kingdom produces more than a million tons gross of new tonnage each year, and with extra capacity being intro-

duced this will increase—British manufacturers have over the years sought to develop and expand their overseas business.

The industry's turnover is well over £50m, and exports account for about half the industry's order book, which is no mean achievement in view of the intensity of the competition.

A survey carried out by the British Marine Equipment Council (BMEC) a few months ago revealed that several of its members were exporting some 90 per cent of their production. It is the BMEC, formed in 1966 soon after the publication of the Geddes committee report on the British shipbuilding industry, which effectively fashions the policies and activities of the marine equipment industry. While the organization fulfils most of the conventional

activities and duties of a trade association, there are important differences. Its operations are based on the concept of promotion rather than protection; and, since it embraces several hundred different products, its emphasis tends to be on customers rather than producers.

Perhaps one of the greatest single achievements of the BMEC since it was founded has been its success in coordinating the activities of a previously diffuse conglomeration of companies into a considerably more effective force in the world market.

The task may to some extent have been made easier by the high esteem in which British marine equipment is held internationally. Design, performance and quality of many items of British marine equipment command considerable respect.

and independent follow-up by those companies taking part. At the same time the forum idea has enabled the BMEC to introduce the whole range of British marine equipment available for export, in addition to what was offered by companies taking part. The industry has staged other promotional events in Holland, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Argentina, Australia and several other countries.

While the industry can be expected to maintain the momentum it has established in promotion activities, particularly overseas, it does face key issues at home. The three-day week introduced after the cuts in oil supplies, and the miners' strike, led to problems for the marine equipment industry as severe as those in any other sector of British industry.

Although many companies were able to continue working at near normal levels, some of the smaller companies were badly hit, while throughout the industry the market was difficult to obtain the basic raw materials, iron and steel, and other bought-in components, which must have adversely affected performance.

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MONEY GROWS THICK AND FAST IN THE Huddersfield Building Society

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS



Not yet the time to let Americans buy and sell gold, says Mr Volcker

From Frank Vogel Washington, May 30 Mr Paul Volcker, Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs at the United States Treasury, stated here that the government did not consider the time yet right for allowing Americans to buy and sell gold...

BP's profits for first quarter up by £248m

By Anthony Rowley British Petroleum's net trading income was 63 times greater in the first quarter of this year than in the comparable period of last year...

Many overseas banks are among larger creditors of Stern Group

By John Pender A large number of overseas banks and a building society have emerged as creditors of the troubled Stern Group...

OECD states declare against 'beggar my neighbour' policy

From Richard Wigg Paris, May 30 Twenty-four of the world's leading industrial nations today agreed themselves here not to resort to 'beggar my neighbour' trading measures...

Companies back out of Ulster move

By Stewart Tiedler Within a week of Ulster's factories closing because of the strike, five companies who were negotiating a move to the province have backed out...

Oil companies may face curbs as result of Commission's new energy strategy

From Roger Berthoud Brussels, May 30 A new Community energy strategy drawn up by the European Commission recommends close surveillance with a downward graded and essentially technical role for the big oil companies...

Shares rally on Wall St

By Our United States Economics Correspondent Washington, May 30 Shares started to recover on the New York Stock Exchange today following yesterday's sharp fall...

ODEX RACASAN LIMITED 1973/74 RESULTS Trading profits before tax £595,200 (1972/73 £494,100) Pre-tax profits (before a net extraordinary credit of £43,500) increased by 20.5%...

How the markets moved Rises Anglo Amer Corp 17p to 37p, Northern Dews 2p to 19p, Falls AVF Ind 5p to 40p, Barclays 4p to 21p, Equities continued to fall away in light trading...

THE POUND Bank buys 1.66, Bank sells 1.615, Australia 9, Austria Sch 44.75, Belgium Fr 96.50, Denmark Kr 14.60, Finland Mkk 9.15, France Fr 114.85, Germany DM 6.25, Greece Dr 71.75, Hongkong S 12.30, Italy Lr 1670.00, Japan Yn 695.50, Netherlands Gld 6.50, Norway Kr 13.25, Portugal Esc 59.25, S Africa Rd 2.00, Spain Pes 140.00, Sweden Kr 10.70, Switzerland Fr 7.35, US \$ 2.435, Yugoslavia Dnr 36.00

STEEL BROTHERS HOLDINGS LIMITED BOARD OF DIRECTORS' ANNOUNCEMENT DIVIDENDS At a meeting held on 30th May 1974 a final dividend was recommended for the year 1973 of 3.96975 pence per share...

HUNT & MOSCROP (MIDDLETON) LTD. Extracts from the Interim Report Half-Year to 31.12.73 31.12.72 Year to 30.6.73 Group Profit before Tax £230,000 £162,000 £371,854 Taxation (50%) £115,000 (40%) £ 65,000 £170,878

On other pages Appointments vacant 8, 9, 10, 29, Business appointments 22, Beauford Group 25, British Transport Docks 25, Board 26, Richard Casain 26, Forest Electronics 22, Green's Economist Group 22, Harcourt Investment Trust 22, Houlder Brothers & Co 22, London & Provincial Poster 25, Group 25, Mothercare 23

ODEX RACASAN Shares, Walker Securities 21, Farming 24, Tronoh Mines 23, Preliminary announcement: Steel Brothers Holdings 21, Interim statements: Charterhouse Group 23, Hunt & Moscrop (Middleton) 21, Siemens 22

NOTES 1. The disproportionately high incidence of taxation of approximately 66% is caused by a £30,722 loss sustained by the Australian operations for which there is no tax relief. Without this loss the rate of tax would have been 51%.

SIEMENS

Information for Siemens Shareholders

Interim report for the period from October 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974

Major contracts boost export sales

During the first half of the financial year begun October 1, 1973, new order receipts attained a total value of £ 1,715 million, with a vigorous 16% increase closely approximating the 17% growth for the comparable period of the preceding year. Whilst domestic orders experienced a barely perceptible rise, foreign orders increased by 29%, as against last year's 26%, thanks largely to several major export orders received in the second quarter. Orders on hand, which increased 14% to a total of £ 2,610 million, reflect an average capacity utilization of more than 10 months.

Sales gained 9%, vs. 11% last year, with a somewhat better growth recorded abroad than at home. A slight increase in the number of employees was attended by a 14% rise in employment costs. The

cost of materials likewise took an appreciable upturn. Generally intensified cost pressures compelled further price markups. The capacity utilization of our plants in Germany and abroad showed only slight improvement. In line with corporate planning, capital outlays were increased 15%. Having acquired the business and assets of Dickson Electronics Corporation, a U.S. electronics firm located in Scottsdale, Arizona, we continue its operations under the name of DEC Corporation. Encouraged by our manufacturing venture in Singapore, we established a new components manufacturing company in Malaysia. In consequence of semiannual net earnings of £ 38 million, our net margin increased slightly to 2.9%, as compared with 2.7% a year ago.

	1st half 1972/73	1st half 1973/74	Change
New order receipts (in millions of £)			
German Siemens Corporations	1,127	1,311	+ 16%
Including export orders	325	467	+ 43%
German business	802	844	+ 5%
Non-German business	678	869	+ 29%
	1,480	1,715	+ 16%
Sales (in millions of £)			
German Siemens Corporations	947	1,034	+ 9%
Including export orders	251	287	+ 14%
German business	696	747	+ 8%
Non-German business	507	563	+ 11%
	1,203	1,310	+ 9%

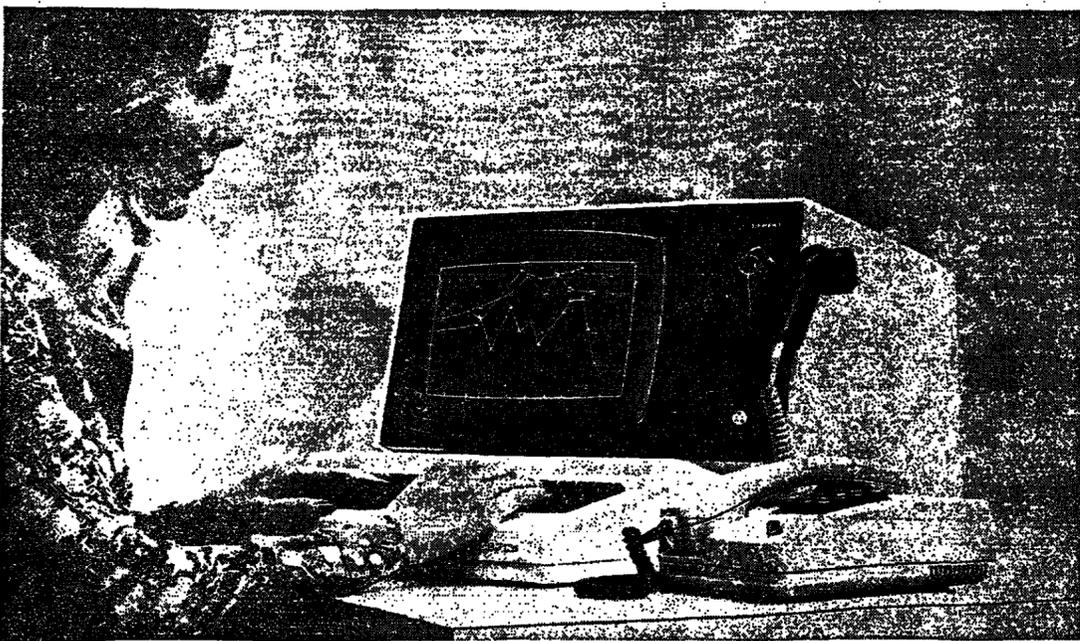
	As of Sept. 30, 1973	As of Mar. 31, 1974	Change
Orders on hand (in millions of £)	2,277	2,610	+ 14%
Employees (in thousands)			
In the Federal Republic	222	221	± 0%
Abroad	81	87	+ 8%
	303	308	+ 2%
Employment costs (in millions of £)	525	599	+ 14%
Capital expenditures and investments (in millions of £)	67	77	+ 15%
Inventories (as of Mar. 31) in % of sales	35%	37%	
Net earnings (in millions of £) in % of sales	33	58	
	2.7%	2.9%	

Amounts translated at Frankfurt middle rate on Mar. 29, 1974. £ 1 = DM 6,051

Dialogue with the computer

Close collaboration between the telecommunications and data systems sectors is extending the scope of EDP applications. With the help of

telephones and video display units, data can be transmitted over thousands of miles to or from a computer centre in a matter of seconds.



Siemens AG In Great Britain: Siemens Ltd.
Great West House, Great West Road, Brentford TW8 9DG, Middlesex

Southampton hoping to get large part of S African container trade

By Peter Hill

Intensive efforts will be made over the next few months by several of Britain's large ports to secure all, or part, of the lucrative United Kingdom-South Africa trade when it is switched to containerization in 1977. Although the shipping lines have yet to decide on the location of the United Kingdom terminals, it is already evident that the British Transport Docks Board regards Southampton as the leading contender. Sir Humphrey Browne, chairman of the BTDB, speaking in London yesterday said: "We shall get half of it (the trade) for sure."

It is clear that the BTDB in its advocacy of Southampton's case is primarily concerned with the Port of London Authority, which contends that the new seaport at Maplin is necessary and could attract the South African trade. Through Overseas Containers Limited (OCL) and Associated

Transportation (ACT), the shipping lines have asked for tenders from authorities responsible for the operation of ports on the Tees, Mersey, Clyde, Humber and together with the PLA and the BTDB, have also asked for tenders from Felixstowe and Bristol.

Tenders are scheduled to be submitted later next week, although Sir Humphrey stressed that because of the detailed nature of the submissions, discussions were likely to extend for several weeks.

In a reference to the Maplin project in his annual statement, the BTDB chairman said: "The board strongly believes that for handling containers, the nation has at Southampton an existing port with established potential and one which had already proved its success as a base for

container trades. Southampton possesses very distinct geographical and marine advantages and can be readily expanded at comparatively low cost."

Plans for an extension of the present facilities are to be submitted later this year. Sir Humphrey said that a 2000ft extension at Southampton could be built for about £3m—about a fifth of the estimated cost of building a container facility at Maplin.

The BTDB last year recorded an operating surplus of £11.3m compared with £8.4m the previous year, and return on capital improved from 6.1 per cent to 7.6 per cent. The Government has set a target of a 9 per cent return in 1975.

Sir Humphrey said that it was essential that a return on capital of at least 9 per cent was achieved to ensure that national resources were properly employed.

Competition warning by rail chief

By Edward Townsend

A warning that it would be disastrous for the nation if the necessary investment in the country's rail network was sacrificed to short-term expediency was given yesterday by Mr D. Bowick, chief executive (railways) of the British Railways Board.

Mr Bowick, addressing the transportation engineering group of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London, said the board planned progressive improvement of its network of inter-urban services over the next decade and beyond. The investment would be repaid in commercial terms from the extra earnings of "an already highly profitable business".

The plans, he said, would best serve the national interest by relieving the many problems created by growing road traffic on the most heavily used routes between key urban centres. He added: "The implication is that cutthroat competition between air, rail and coach over the main routes may not best serve the national interest."

Mr Bowick said the new understanding of the need for pollution control, respect for the environment and energy conservation led to a fairly optimistic assessment of rail's future development to meet inter-city urban travel needs.

The case for road transport was put by Mr A. J. West, distribution planning manager for RBM Foods, who said the real problem was that as a nation, we had not planned ahead sufficiently.

Output of castings falls 8.4 pc

By Gerald Ely

Output of Britain's ironfoundry industry in the first three months of this year fell by 8.4 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis compared with the corresponding period of last year. The drop in production to 810,000 tonnes over the period from a level of 823,000 tonnes a year earlier reflects the effects of the energy crisis and the miners' strike.

The Council of Ironfoundry Associations said yesterday that compared with the final quarter of last year, there had been a substantial reduction in the tonnage of ingot moulds produced for the steel industry and in the output of car and miscellaneous castings.

The council said that smaller declines were recorded in the production of engineering and building domestic castings, but pressure pipes and fittings sector increased its output by more than 12 per cent.

"The results reflect a period of abnormal conditions. But, although they represent a serious setback to the industry's performance in the current year, they are above the worst expectations," said the council. "The 766,000 tonnes which was produced in the first quarter of 1972, which was similarly affected by a coal strike," said the council.

"The industry could derive comfort from the fact that demand for iron castings, and if this continued much of the lost production could be recovered in the remaining months of the year," it said.

Shortage of factories forecast

By Gerald Ely

An acute shortage of new industrial property is forecast in the spring edition of the industrial property review published by Allsop and Co.

During the next 12 months the letting market for industrial property in virtually all parts of the country is going to be very active, it says. Indications are that new industrial buildings will rapidly become scarce, and rents in many areas will have begun to rise by the end of the year.

Conditions for most developers of industrial property are still adverse and many developers have been shelving plans for expansion and not buying new sites. The result is that new industrial accommodation just completed or being built will have been let by the end of the year.

The Midlands, it says, are less affected by the shortage than other areas, but in London and the Home Counties the scarcity is already evident and large sites capable of development are not coming into the market.

The report forecasts that in such areas as Watford, Aylesbury, Luton, Croydon, Ilford, Romford and others rents will have risen by about 25 per cent before the year is out.

In Watford, rent levels for industrial property are nearly £2 a sq ft higher than anywhere else except London where the £2 a sq ft barrier has already been broken.

Business appointments

New Cadbury Schweppes chairman named

Mr Adrian Cadbury, deputy chairman of Cadbury Schweppes, is to become chairman on December 31, in succession to Lord Watkinson, who announced at yesterday's annual meeting that he intended to resign as a director at the end of the financial year.

Mr J. C. Hoeg, will be general manager (London) of the British Building Society from September 1 in succession to Mr Donald Lawrence, who is retiring.

Mr J. P. Culliton, at present assistant chief executive of Cement-Roadstone Holdings will become chief executive with the retirement of Mr T. C. Roche on June 30. The board has co-opted Mr J. P. Culliton and Mr P. V. Dempsey, managing director, Cement Limited, to the board of Cement-Roadstone Holdings with effect from July 1, 1974.

Mr Guy Teitzinger has been appointed chairman and chief executive officer of Banque Worms. He replaces M Raymond Meyrial, who has been appointed honorary chairman. M Robert Dubost, managing director, has been appointed vice-chairman.

Mr George Preston, a director of the Standard and Chartered Banking Group, has been made chairman of the Standard and Chartered (TOSCA), the merchant bank jointly owned by Tozer Kemsley and Milbourn (51 per cent) and SGIC (49 per cent). He is also a member of TSKM's main board.

Mr David Henry is appointed chairman of a seven-man board set up by the Post Office to control the postal services in the Midlands region of England. Part time members of the board are Mr John Guest, Professor Jacques Miles and Mr David Ferris. Full time members are Mr Derrick Loosemore, Mr Geoffrey Scott and Mr Keith Webb.

Mr Gordon C. Hurlbert has become senior executive vice-president of the Power Systems Co of Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Mr Hurlbert was executive vice-president, power generation group and is succeeded in that post by Mr Theodore Stern, vice-president, water reactor divisions. Mr A. L. Bechel, vice-president transformer divisions, succeeds Mr Stern as vice-president, water reactor divisions.

Mr Paul Bristol, chairman of Berry Wiggins & Co, has been made chief executive of the company. Mr Ken Davison joins the board.

Mr S. Kitzay has been elected chairman and chief executive of Star Walker of America in succession to Mr A. R. Tessier, who remains president and also becomes chief operating officer.

Mr David W. Andrew has been appointed to the board of Glenwill Enthoven & Co.

Mr G. L. C. Touche has retired from the board of Kouché, Remus & Co and of its holding company Touche, Remus Holdings.

Mr D. A. Stuck has been made production director of Brush Switchgear, Loughborough, Leics, a Hawker Siddeley company.

Mr R. F. Reeves, a director of J. F. Reeves, has been appointed chairman of the Timber Research and Development Association. Mr T. S. Mallinson, a director of Wm Mallinson & Deany Mott, has been made a vice-chairman.

Mr John N. Sutton, group managing director CRA has joined the board of J. Corral Holdings Ltd.

GREEN'S ECONOMISER GROUP LIMITED

Extracts from the Report and Accounts for 1973 and from Mr. S. L. Green's Statement to shareholders:

TRADING REVIEW: Group turnover rose 17.0%; Group trading profit advanced 23.2%, and pre-tax profit, which had the benefit of significantly higher interest earnings, rose 36.4%. The improved results reflect the benefits of previous years' reorganization and investment decisions coupled with continuing efforts to improve efficiency. More than 40% of 1973 turnover derived from products introduced since 1969. In South Africa recovery continued in the second half and profits for the year have exceeded our expectations.

DIVIDENDS: An interim of 0.735p per share was paid in January 1974 on the Company's enlarged capital and a final dividend of 1.055p per share (maximum permissible) is proposed.

FUTURE PROSPECTS: The upturn in capital investment in 1973 resulted in a high level of order intake, and this has continued in the early months of 1974. Production and deliveries have held up well so far this year, which order books at record levels in all sections we currently expect a further expansion in turnover and profit in 1974.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING: At the Annual General Meeting the Chairman added to his circulated statement by indicating that the Board had now approved an expansion programme for the facilities at Wakefield.

	1973	1972
Issued Capital	1,601,600	1,050,000
Group Net Assets	4,701,156	4,408,403
Profit before tax	846,415	620,507
Profit after tax	420,315	382,678
Dividend (Gross)	2,625p	2.5p

The Directors' Report and Accounts are available from: The Secretary, Calder Vale Road, Wakefield.

Harcros Investment Trust Limited

The sixty-fifth annual general meeting of Harcros Investment Trust Limited will be held in London on 20th June. The following is an extract from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. J. F. E. GILCHRIST, O.B.E. which has been circulated with the report and accounts.

Gross revenue was affected, to some extent, by the re-arrangement by certain companies of dividend payment dates for taxation reasons. The expected fall in plantation income during the year following such change was reduced by the higher payments resulting from the improved conditions for that industry and showed a decline of only £8,782 on last year. With a substantial increase in the decline of only £22,400 in income from the commercial and industrial holdings, a high interest rate earned on our liquid funds, we are able to report a record gross revenue figure of £4,025,583 compared with £4,106,583 for the previous year. The Board recommended a final dividend of 1,038.5p per share which, with the interim dividend, the total distribution for the year is equivalent to 1.95p gross, compared with 1.85p paid in 1972/3.

The year under review was marked by rapidly escalating worldwide inflation, the restriction of supplies from the oil producing countries but at greatly increased cost with consequent strain on balance of payments and international currencies. In the U.K., many companies were further hampered by the effects of various restrictions arising from the coal miners' overtime ban. The world stock exchange showed severe falls. At the end of March the Financial Times ordinary share index at 267.4 registered its lowest level for eleven years and showed a fall of 41.4% over our year. The plantation sector, however, in common with many other commodity based shares, showed strength relative to the general index. We benefited from this situation as a record figure of 56p reported a year previously.

Results for the current year are difficult to predict. The outlook for the plantation industry is favourable and our policy of concentration on trading operations overseas should provide increasing revenue and capital growth although income will continue at present to be affected by deterioration in economic conditions. We are hopeful that baring a severe fiscal policy, we shall be able to show a satisfactory outcome to the year's activities.

السؤال المطروح

Private gold dealing in UK is still restrictive

By Melvyn Westlake
If an amendment passed by the United States Senate on Wednesday became law, it would give American citizens the right to buy and sell gold—an entitlement still denied to private British citizens.
Until April 1971, it was not even possible for United Kingdom citizens to collect gold coins without specific consent from the Bank of England. Then they were limited to a prescribed number of each specimen.
Now as many coins may be held as desired. But it is illegal to melt them down or to hold or deal in gold bullion—defined as gold before coining or manufacture. But gold coins can be

bought from coin specialists. It is unlikely that an individual collector wishing to buy only a few coins would be supplied by one of the City's five bullion dealers, who effectively constitute the wholesale market (fixing the price each day), as they normally trade only in bulk.
The value of the coins depends on the gold content, and rises and falls in line with international gold prices.
Specialist traders, refiners, manufacturers, jewellers and engineers can buy gold from the wholesale market or from authorized banks. But the appropriate form will have to be completed first. If the require-

ment falls outside the normal usage, then the application will be referred to the Bank of England.
Most of the principal banks are authorized to deal in gold, together with the two non-bank members of the fixing ring. The five ring members traditionally fix the price twice daily at the offices of Rothschild, one of the bank members.
At the fixing, representatives of these five houses buy and sell on behalf of clients, arriving at an agreed price—the fixing price—and keeping in touch with their own offices by a direct telephone line.
Normal dealing then continues between these five deal-

ing houses and other authorized dealers and clients. Until May 1973, there were restrictions on dealing "forward" in gold bullion, but some restrictions have now been removed, making it possible for dealers, where authorized, to buy and sell gold (within prescribed limits) for delivery at some prearranged date.
London and Zurich are the main trading centres, although some Middle and Far Eastern centres like Beirut also conduct a flourishing trade.
Britain's laws on private gold holding are much more restrictive than those of many continental countries, where citizens have traditionally stored gold

Recruitment of miners higher since strike

By Edward Townsend
The trend of manpower wastage in Britain's mining industry over the past 17 years has undergone a big reversal, almost entirely caused by the £160m settlement of the miners' strike in March.
Government figures show that in April recruitment to the mines totalled 3,300 workers, more than double the wastage total of 1,630. It is the first time in three years that more workers have joined than left the industry.
The news will provide considerable encouragement to the participants of the Government's tripartite inquiry into the long-term future of the coal industry. The inquiry, in which both the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board are taking part, is expected to publish an interim report next month.
The NCB, in presenting its £1,500m "Plan for Coal" to the Government, stressed that five key points were essential to the revival of the industry, including higher recruitment and better productivity.
Last night the board released recruitment figures for the week ending May 11, which continued to show a sharp increase over the same period of last year, particularly in the numbers of workers returning to the pits after having left for other jobs.
In the week, total recruitment was 731 against 367 a year previously and included 116 juveniles, 199 adults and 416 re-entrants. Wastage during the week was 184 against 354 a year earlier. Every NCB region except Scotland—which lost 24 workers in the week—benefited from the increase.
Coal production in April at 9.1 million tons was below the 10.7 million tons produced in April last year, although this year's period included the full Easter holiday. Low activity levels in the pits indicate that the effects of the strike are still being felt, with some collieries not able to complete the backlog of maintenance work until the end of the year.
Average output per manshift was 41.86 cwt in April against 46.99 cwt in April last year, although total absenteeism in the two months fell from 16.8 per cent last year to 13.4 per cent.

Call for car safety to be standardized

By Our Midlands Industrial Correspondent
Motor manufacturers throughout the world are investing vast sums of money to develop safer vehicles but without international agreement on regulations, it will all be wasted, says Mr Charles Griffin, chief engineer in charge of British Leyland safety research projects.
Speaking at a preview of the group's exhibits at the fifth International Experimental Safety Conference to be held at Crowdorne, Berkshire, next week, Mr Griffin made a forthright appeal for motor manufacturers from Europe, Japan and America to press for common regulations as the first step towards safer motoring.
He said it was time that politicians stopped prevaricating and worrying about their popularity ratings. The first move should be to make the wearing of seat belts compulsory. In Britain alone it would be the least expensive way of saving 1,500 lives a year and drastically reducing 100,000 injuries.
The previous four international conferences on vehicle safety had produced a lot of talking and little else. If next week's get-together was to produce something concrete, it could at least start a move towards world agreement on the height of bumpers, he said.
He was particularly critical of American motor companies for insisting on a bumper height of 20 inches while European manufacturers favoured a lower height. British Leyland advocates 13 inches.
Mr Griffin said extensive British tests had shown that a bumper higher than this caused serious injury to pedestrians.
British Leyland are engaged in a joint £1.2m project with the Road Transport Research Laboratory to produce safer cars

Perkins claims diesel engine breakthrough

By Clifford Webb
Perkins, Peterborough, the world's largest manufacturers of high performance diesel engines, yesterday announced the biggest technical breakthrough in diesel engineering for a quarter of a century.
It claims a 50 per cent reduction in engine weight and ability to meet hitherto impossible clean air regulations, and cheaper production costs. By softening the traditional "diesel knock" and using lighter engine structures, Perkins has brought the diesel to the stage where it could rival the petrol engine as a power unit for light vans and passenger cars.
A £2m development and validation programme has started to put the new engine into full production by 1976. Prototypes have undergone extensive "highly encouraging" road tests.
The key discovery—a new combustion system—is being called Perkins Squish Lip. Other than indicating that it bears some resemblance to an indirect injection system using a separate combustion chamber, Perkins is being vague in its announcement to protect a lead over rival manufacturers.
How significant this lead is was emphasized by Perkins, which claims that it is now the first manufacturer in the world to announce a capability to meet the proposed California Air Resources Board 1977 legislation without the use of costly turbo-charging or indirect injection systems.
Perkins is ideally placed to take full advantage of this in America. Its parent, Massey Ferguson Corporation, recently concluded a deal with White Motor Corporation, a leading United States truck manufacturer, under which Perkins takes over a newly built diesel engine plant at Canton, Ohio. A joint Massey Ferguson-White company has acquired the plant from White.
A Perkins spokesman said: "The breakthrough has given us several options. Today the demand is for more and more power from diesel engines without unnecessary additional weight and bulk. At the same time noise levels must meet stringent requirements and exhausts must be clean.

Japan may curb South Africa trade

From Peter Hazelhurst Tokyo, May 30
The Japanese government, confronted with protests from black Africa, is studying suggestions for restraining the rapid growth in trade relations with South Africa, a foreign office official revealed today.
His announcement comes soon after reports that Japanese ambassadors in Africa will return to Tokyo during the first week of June to review, among other subjects, Japan's policy towards trade with Rhodesia and South Africa.
As one of the few Asian nations trading with southern Africa, Japan has recently been embarrassed by accusations that Japanese business houses are violating United Nations sanctions on Rhodesia.
While announcing that the government is about to review its stance, the foreign office spokesman made it clear that Japan would not end its trade relations with South Africa.
At the same time he indicated that the government would tighten up existing regulations to prevent future violation of United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia.
The official said the government had, in the face of past complaints from the United Nations, ordered Japanese companies to produce documents which certified that imports from southern Africa had not originated in Rhodesia.
"We are now studying technical problems which will strengthen such measures, and the study is in its final stage", he said.
While the official refused to reveal details of the proposed plan, it is understood the Japanese government might force importers to produce South African railway consignment notes to prove that Rhodesian goods had not been shipped through Portuguese East Africa on false South African certificates of origin.

Italian group in new move over Ayr refinery project

Controversy over the plan for an oil refinery project in the Hunterston area of Ayrshire continued yesterday with one of the groups involved sending a letter to the Ayr County Council in further explanation of its proposals.
The Italian-led Oil Refining Services International (ORSI) which plans a 24 million ton service refinery, stressed to the council the ability of its proposed plant to produce a wide range of petrochemical feedstocks.
ORSI was prompted to make

the point following a recent letter from ICI to the council favouring the plan by Chevron Oil, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of California, to build a conventional processing unit.
ORSI said yesterday they felt it necessary to inform the council that its refinery would not be exclusive, and would include the feedstocks to the same specifications used by ICI. A service refinery offers facilities to any company with crude oil that needs processing, while a conventional refinery usually handles crude oil of the company which owns the refinery.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sea freight: the switch to Continental ports

From Mr Alan Cornish
Sir, Your Shipping Correspondent (May 25) has drawn public attention to the complaint of a number of shipping lines that productivity in Britain's ports is now so low that it takes up to three times as long to handle cargo and costs up to four times as much as in Continental ports such as Rotterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg.
Simultaneously through the trade journals, the chairman of the West Midlands Shipping Executives Association has pointed to the crippling effect on our trade of inadequate cargo capacity on almost all of the prime United Kingdom liner services—and his has not been a lone voice.
Perhaps not surprisingly, we also have a continuing and rapid increase in the number of unit load freight vehicles being ferried across the North Sea and English Channel.
One wonders to what extent the latter growth in short sea freight traffic is a direct consequence of the prevailing liner and port productivity situations. Is this not all part of the same scenario? Are our merchants becoming permanently obliged to conduct their overseas business via the major Continental ports? This they did tem-

porarily—and with considerable success—during the British national dock strike in 1970 when commercial road haulage traffic through the port of Dover in July that year, for instance, increased by 80 per cent. Is this happening again?
It is against this background that the growth in cross-Channel trade is being used as some justification for the allocation of enormous sums to national resources on construction of a Channel tunnel. It is against this background that the Minister for Transport Industries has refused a public inquiry to check the facts.
How can we be sure that by constructing this fixed link we would not simply be treating a one superficial symptom of a much greater malaise. Far from effecting any "cure" might it not in the long term greatly exacerbate the underlying economic condition? In short, Sir, have we got our national priorities right?

Yours faithfully,
ALAN CORNISH,
Principal, Afco Associates (transport planning consultants) to the Channel Tunnel Opposition Association, 21 Tennyson Avenue, London E11 2QN.

Dearer electricity: an added burden in the peak hours

From Mr R. Holroyde
Sir, Mr T. H. Rimmer's letter (May 17), is absolutely right. My own consumption of off-peak units for storage heaters over the past year (using four out of six heaters) was 10,123, and with an increase of 0.3p per unit will involve me in an additional cost of £30.36. This added to the 30 per cent increase for ordinary units will cost me approximately 90p a week extra.
Off-peak storage heating is convenient, but even at half-price is a fairly expensive form of central heating. With the extra 0.3p per unit it becomes a burden which few users will be able to bear. The only possible concession will be for consumers to switch back to electric fires for convenience. For those members of

the public who require only immediate heat when they return home from work on an evening for a meal, and then are often out of an evening, the electric fire is adequate.
It will be on for a shorter period—possibly first thing in the morning and in the evening for meals—but at the very time when consumption is at its peak. The off-peak storage heating was an incentive to avoid use at peak periods, but what are the area electricity boards going to do to avoid even heavier consumption at peak hours? Anything less than half-price units will make storage heaters uneconomical.
Yours faithfully,
R. HOLROYDE,
11 Barton Avenue, Romford, Essex.

Recruitment of technicians

From Dr J. Ballard
Sir, In their letter published in your edition of May 9, Mr J. Boulton and others commented on the low number and relatively poor quality of United Kingdom students coming forward for training as technicians and technologists. In the main I must support this view, as applied to technicians, while recalling with pleasure however the very sizable minority of extremely worthwhile students I have encountered during several years of technical college teaching.
Mr Boulton and his fellow correspondents see these deficiencies in our technician and technologist supply as partly due to inefficient usage and inferior status and rewards. May I add that in my experience all this is compounded and perpetuated by the out-dated image of the technician still widely held in most of our schools? Even now I see few signs that promising

pupils are being actively encouraged towards technician careers and careers masters, while attempting to give unbiased advice, can often display considerable personal ignorance of the future and importance of technical support staff.
By all means raise the rewards available in industry, but I fear this will produce a rise in numbers of students without the equally desirable rise in quality unless the country as a whole refurbishes its image of the technician and makes sure that teaching staff within the widest possible range of schools are both well informed and unprejudiced in their advice to potential entrants to technical training.
Yours faithfully,
J. BALLARD,
Acting Head of Department of Natural Sciences, Norwood Technical College, Knight's Hill, London SE27 0TX.

Issues behind worker involvement

From Mr Michael Ivens
Sir, I find it very odd that Dr Frank Heffer should be talking about "preliminary steps" in research on worker participation and that Professor Schmitthoff should be countering by talking about research actually having been carried out in this field during the past two years.
This is an extraordinarily provincial approach to the subject of worker participation on which major research has been done, especially in the United States, and also in Europe and Asia during the past 50 years. It is very sad to witness people again trying to establish the law of gravity after the work has been done!

Until a few years ago, when this provincial attitude set in, "participation" was meant in the broad sense of worker involvement. Some of the research, such as the Tavistock's work in the fifties in the National Coal Board has spun-off and led to such developments as the creative work programme in the United States.
The conclusions of the research are clear: workers are more likely to accept change if they are involved in it and participate by using their intelligence and experience. This is a lesson that runs through such classic studies as Harwood and Almedhurst. The research has also indicated that the conclusions are not always certain and that workers may not wish to participate or want other people to do it for them.
The sad thing about the incredibly narrow definition of "participation" by people these days is that it covers only worker boards—which are very suspect and enable very few workers actually to "participate".

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL IVENS,
Director, Aims of Industry 5 Plough Place, Esher Lane, London EC4A 1AN.

Dividends

From Mr N. Wand
Sir, The time must surely be here to ask the Government to relax the restrictions on dividend limitation.
Inflation is rampant, prices have risen more than the permitted annual 5 per cent increase (where it could be applied) and Parliament is now considering increasing MPs' allowances for expenses.
The Prices and Incomes policy, plus Phase Three has enabled wages and salaries to increase beyond the 5 per cent limit, and many investors in stocks and shares have seen their capital more than halved in the past year.
Surely the time has come to have a sense of realism and justice on this issue which will not offend the Government's sensibilities.
Yours faithfully,
N. WAND,
97 Drzewna Road, London, SW16.

SLATER, WALKER SECURITIES

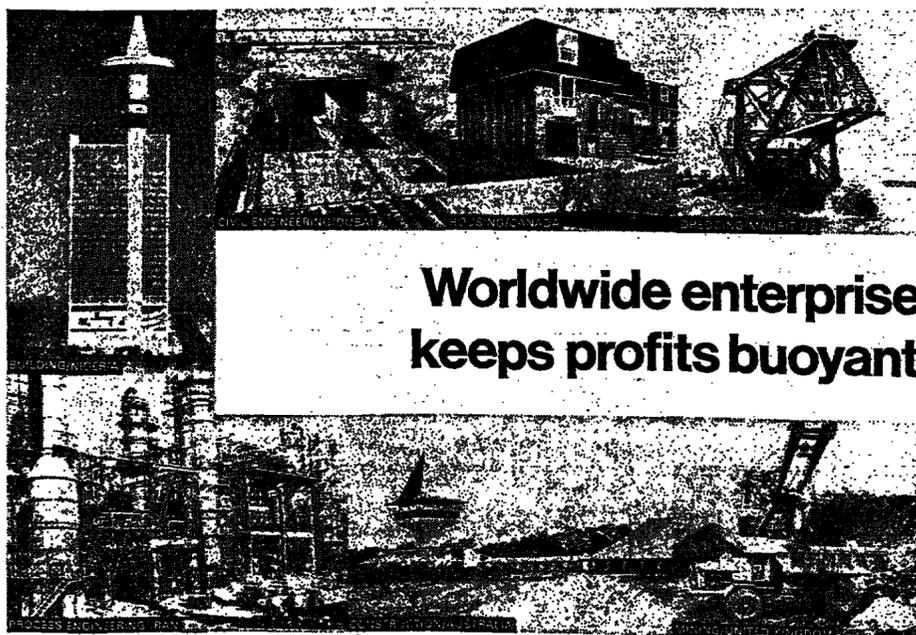
At the Annual General Meeting held on 30th May, 1974, Mr. J. D. Slater said:—

"Since 31st December, 1973, further realisations of important investments have been made by your Company. We have sold our investments in Blackburn Assurance Company, The Pioneer Life Assurance Company, Crittall-Hope Engineering, Slater, Walker of America, Slater Walker Australia and Slater, Walker Securities (South Africa), together with other investments and properties.

The cash proceeds of these realisations amount to some £40 million of which approximately £3.5 million has been applied in cancelling part of our long dated loan stocks.

Our policy of accumulating cash resources continues to engender takeover rumours and queries as to the future of your Company. Your directors consider that, in today's difficult financial conditions and in spite of the present rate of inflation, cash remains the optimum investment for the major part of your Company's available resources. In addition to being high yielding, cash is also a very flexible asset. Your Company is therefore now in a uniquely strong position to take advantage of favourable investment opportunities whenever they arise."

COPIES OF THE 1973 REPORT AND ACCOUNTS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE SECRETARY, SLATER, WALKER SECURITIES LIMITED, 30, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON EC4M 8DA.



Worldwide enterprise keeps profits buoyant

J. P. Sowden, Chairman, reports: 1973 trading results an all time record Over half of Group profits earned abroad Order book up by 64 per cent Increased work in oil-producing countries Results expected to be at least maintained in 1974

	1973	1972
Turnover	150,000,000	124,000,000
Pre-Tax Profit	9,634,000	8,012,000
Net Profit	4,858,000	4,979,000
Gross Dividend per share	5.25p	5.0p

COSTAIN
Annual General Meeting at 12 noon on 25 June 1974 at Richard Costain Limited 111 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7UE. Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The last of the stock profits for BP

BP's first quarter figures are being the last of the great profits of \$1,750m to be made, leaving the underlying profit about £120m for the year. The total figures are to fall sharply in the second quarter, given the first out of method of stock valuation that BP employs. There has already been a fall in the price of "oil" in the first quarter so far as heavy (although not gasoline) in the west Europe are concerned. Just how much this is attributable to another mild or to consumer resistance is unknown, but the trend is ominous.

As the scenario for the rest of this year is of weakening oil prices and profits dipping sharply significantly below the sterling figure of £120m level in the first quarter, it is reinforced, too, by a steady fall in oil prices in many countries.

Moreover, now that Kuwait is settled on 60 per cent participation, BP has to wait to see what price the Kuwaitis will charge for that oil. The rest will be backdated to January 1st first quarter production, although probably not accurately estimated. Abu Dhabi will now presumably be on 60 per cent also and BP's biggest supplier with Kuwait—is a parallel situation.

Assuming then that net income in the region of £100m is in the rest of the year, the year's total of about 150p would be on the cards for this year, offering a prospect of a fall of just over 3p with the shares at 488p. Stripping out the profits would raise the price to around 45p. Although the ratings are obviously declining a great deal, the shares probably be weak until the market knows more about true gains and until the state share North Sea profits is quantified.

Quarter: 1974 (1973)
 Profit £1,750m (£1,725m)
 Sales £2,106m (£2,097m)
 Trading income £295.5m (£247.1m)

ter, Walker

ill anigma

Slater, Walker's point of it is easy enough to see virtues of maintaining a light of liquidity. It allows billity, it helps it from the culities, seen in the second banking and property, and more fundamentally it prizes the fact that the dant game of the past 10 is over, for the moment at least.

ut all this still leaves Slater holders guessing about the mate future of their comy. Still the most likely oute is a takeover and it is ar now that Slater would come a bid at the right price, reover, given that any polid, difficulties could be overe, Slater, with some £50m added to the last balance cean, has like a long time for clearing bank, as has been edly suggested.

But the problem is presu-ly the price. Slater would ue for a premium over asset ue—153.5p a share at the end 1973 against a current share ue of 130p. Slater's investment ue as a rule are taken over a discount, and in this case, e arguing about property es and so forth starts, a dist of around 10 per cent provide the bench mark, othe suggestion is that Mr Slater might decide to take the company and hand the proceeds back to shareholders, but cost and taxation difficul involved in doing this would considerable.

inally, of course, the status could be maintained. If no ce appears, the group will e to show that it can ce to adapt to change as it

Final: 1974 (1973)
 Capitalization £27.3m (£27.3m)
 Sales £335m (£335m)
 Pre-tax profits £29.9m (£18.7m)
 Earnings per share 23.0p (23.2p)
 Dividend gross 13.78p (13.12p)

Charterhouse Group

A mystery man in the wings

Interim profits growth of 13 per cent in the first quarter of 1974, a surprise, and a forecast of little change either way for the full year hardly explain yesterday's 4p rise to 59p in the Charterhouse Group's shares. The markets' reaction was probably switching instead of the news that a nominee holding of just under 10 per cent has been

Final: 1973 (1972)
 Capitalization £7.83m (£7.83m)
 Sales £72.0m (£71.8m)
 Pre-tax profits £1.26m (£1.8m)
 Earnings per share 2.03p (2.8p)
 Dividend gross 1.5p (1.5p)



Sir Eric Drake, chairman of British Petroleum: first quarter figures no guide to the year.

Metal Box Well placed overseas

It is difficult to fault the performance put up by Metal Box last year, especially in the second half when, despite the power emergency, the growth rate accelerated quite sharply. This, of course, illustrates the benefits of industrial gearing at a time of high capacity working. The group earned an extra £1,000m, raising total global production to 7,000m units.

In the home market, it would appear that while there were annoying shortages of both steel and tin plate which led to shorter and more expensive production runs, a real increase in volume was achieved. This was partly due to the inclusion of canned drinks within the food category during the three-day week—rather 60 per cent of the business—and has had the residual long-term benefit of enabling Metal Box to have been on the glass manufacturing. Including the £2m or so contribution from the Stelrad acquisition, domestic profits rose by over a half but they are, in any case, no margin for worry about.

There was even greater buoyancy overseas with trading profits, including a £537,000 currency gain, some 62 per cent ahead at £12.1m with strong demand in Italy. With factory capacity coming on stream it seems reasonable to assume a further advance in overseas profits in the current year; they already account for a healthy 40 per cent of the total.

At 192p, Metal Box is selling at 60 times earnings, a yield of 7.2 per cent, ratios which in the present market are not exciting but are certainly adequate to give long term support.

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 Earnings per share 23.0p (23.2p)
 Dividend gross 13.78p (13.12p)

William Press Recovery potential

For the past six months William Press's share price has had to carry the double burden of a quite unexpected £1.8m loss provision on the North Sea contracts at Howdon yard and the panic in the stock market about liquidity problems. So the fact that the share price has been on a steady rise to 18p yesterday, the market was clearly taking it as a sign that 1974 has plenty of recovery potential.

Since the provisions currently look adequate to take care of contracts which have still to be worked out, the assumption is that Howdon should at least break even this year. Loss elimination should therefore be added to whatever continuing growth can be registered in the rest of the group—42 per cent last year, although it drops to 24 per cent without the changed treatment of extraordinary credits.

The prospect for continued improvement here looks good, but it is not avoided materials shortages, but its involvement in the North Sea and energy industry meant that the bulk of its operations escaped three-day working. Judging by the greatly expanded forecast for this year, there should be few problems for the order book from here on either.

The p/e ratio of nearly 9 is probably not taking too much for granted, therefore, a useful support. But whether the shares can expect to make much leeway against the trend in the context of the poor record and Press's ability to produce occasional nasty shocks is another matter.

Final: 1973 (1972)
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 Pre-tax profits £1.26m (£1.8m)
 Earnings per share 2.03p (2.8p)
 Dividend gross 1.5p (1.5p)

established during the past 18 months—this in addition to the Prudential's known stake of 11.6 per cent.

Charterhouse (which is now who the beneficial owner is. If his intentions are honourable he will presumably reveal his identity soon rather than risk the accusation of warehousing. And if a bid is in the offing, Charterhouse (as the owner of an accepting house) will need to agree it if the Bank of England is to permit it. Until the picture becomes clearer, shareholders should not count on too much.

Still, somebody clearly thinks that there is more to be got out of the group than it has yet achieved off its own bat. To some extent, the latest figures bear that impression out.

Alenco still has its problems, notably in France, where overheads remain too high for comfort. Three-day working caused Charcon to lose some orders for good, and although product development continues apace, it is now suffering from the general fall-off in construction industry demand.

So any momentum this half is likely to come from the financial interests. Strong liquidity is reported on the bank's side, although the ratio of loans to money market assets has apparently increased, so too has the average maturity of the deposits. Corporate finance earnings are picking up and there has been little change so far in the level of profits from the sale of investments.

An unchanged pre-tax total for the year, taxed at 27 per cent, implies a p/e ratio of 8.3, which is a good value, assuming an unchanged net dividend, is 7.7 per cent. Will the mystery shareholder kindly step forward and give this rating a little support?

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73)
 Capitalization £31.5m
 Pre-tax profits £3.26m (£3.12m)
 Dividend gross 1.306p (1.25p)
 * Before minorities

William Press Recovery potential

The former, founded in 1875, operates in the Far East and the Pacific on a scale unparalleled by any other continental bank. The Banque de Suez has developed out of the company which managed the Suez Canal until 1956 and its role has greatly developed in France and abroad in the last few years.

The new group will operate under the name of the Bank of Indo-China and of Suez from 1975 onwards and on the basis of 1973 figures has assets of between Frs 5,000m and 6,000m, according to the methods of calculation used, that is to say a potential strength greater than that of the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

The decisions which were being endorsed by the general shareholders' meetings this week, will consecrate the greatest change in the bank's history in France since the war. They will also mark the close of the struggle started by insurance groups for the control of the Bank of Indo-China, which has ended with something of a defeat for the insurance firms by the bank followed by a reinforcement of the banking sector.

The Bank of Indo-China will contribute its banking and related activities to a subsidiary called "Banque Indochine" and, at the same time, the Compagnie Financière de Suez, which controls the Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines, will absorb the Bank of Indo-China old style. However, a second bank, Indo-China, will remain in operation until the end of 1975, when it will expand into the "Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez".

This outcome is the result of old and active ties between the two groups. M Jacques Georges Picot, a septuagenarian of powerful physical and moral stature, with long experience and the gift of leadership, had been successful in transforming the Compagnie Financière de Suez into a dynamic business bank.

He had friendly personal relations with the Marquis Francois de Fiers, also in his seven-

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Frank Vogl looks at the troubled US investment scene

No break in the clouds over Wall Street

Wall Street is in trouble. Shares prices continue to decline, the trading volume on the markets is low, brokerage houses are losing money, financial analysts are losing their jobs—and the mood remains pessimistic.

Talk on The Street is of mergers and bankruptcies. Kidder Peabody is taking over Clark, Dodge and Company; Hayden Stone is merging with Shearson Hammill. Memories are still fresh of the bankruptcy in January of the once huge duPont Welton.

At the start of last year the New York Stock Exchange had 558 member firms (it had 646 members in 1968) and today it just has 518. In 1972 the NYSE's trading volume exceeded 4,100 million shares. Last year it fell steadily to 4,050 million, but this year, based on figures for the first four months, the annual volume may well be only 3,500 million shares.

What one is seeing, say men of considerable experience in the market, is the end of an era in a cash-hungry and cost-squeezed industry.

The jumble sale of the markets is above all else the key problem, resulting from an economy in severe difficulties and a government lacking firm leadership. The Dow Jones Industrial Average has declined

in the last 17 months from 1,020 to under 800 and it is still falling.

The severe and continuing declines are eroding investor confidence and most brokers admit that even if brighter times return many former market investors are likely to stay away for good. "Too many people have burnt their fingers too badly. They have just become deeply disillusioned," said one leading broker in New York.

It is this widespread view that partly explains the pessimism about the medium-term outlook in the industry. Other key factors are disillusionment among institutions and even capital-hungry companies.

The value of new shares issued on the New York Stock Exchange in the first quarter of this year has been about half the comparable 1973 level at \$668m.

Private pension funds are pulling back sharply from the share markets. Figures show their involvement in the last quarter of 1973 at the lowest level for a decade, and the data for the first quarter of 1974 is likely to show an even greater decline.

Furthermore, looking again to the medium and long-term, there is a strong chance of

legislation that will force the pension funds to invest more cash in highly secure bonds rather than shares.

Numerous unit trust groups have devised high-yield, short-term paper investment schemes as alternatives to shares because redemptions on share-invested mutual funds have risen sharply and continue to rise. It has not helped investors much that many of the fund groups performed even less well last year than the Dow Jones index.

Redemptions for all mutual funds in the United States have exceeded sales for many months, with figures for March showing new sales \$50m below the \$247m redemption total.

Views have differed greatly so far this year on the outlook for the economy. They continue to differ and Wall Street abhors nothing so much as uncertainty. The chairman of the Council of Living Council, Mr John Dunlop, forecasts a rise in the inflation rate in the fourth quarter while Mr Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, predicts a significant decline in the inflation rate.

Federal Reserve chief Dr Arthur Burns warns about the future of the country being placed in jeopardy because of

inflation and the First National City Bank talks of a deepening recession—as President Nixon tells the nation that there will be increasing real growth in the months ahead. What on earth is the Wall Street investor to believe?

Inflation is in double figures. Interest rates are moving around like a yo-yo and investors are nervous, placing funds on short-term deposit, in works of art, coins, postage stamps, gold, silver, antiques—but definitely not in shares.

Added to all this is the political uncertainty. President Nixon is fighting hard to survive and Washington seems preoccupied alone with Watergate. Mr George Shultz has left the Treasury, Mr Paul Volcker is leaving the Treasury and Mr Stein is expected to leave office soon.

The President's most trusted economic adviser now is Mr Kenneth Rush, former head of Union Carbide, former law professor, one-time ambassador and lately at the State Department.

Neither Mr Rush, nor Mr William Simon at the Treasury, nor Mr Roy Ash, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, are economists by training.

If this were not enough to scare people from the markets, there are other factors such as the growing anti-business sentiment across the nation that is prompting Congress to impose increasing restrictions on big companies, to increase company taxes and to press harder for greater anti-trust vigilance.

Then finally, there is the real scepticism about the genuineness of corporate profits, as results tend to be distorted by, for example, inflation substantially increasing the value of inventories.

Brokerage companies are losing money and interest in brokerage company shares is very low, as most clearly reflected in the cheapness of these shares in the markets. Such financial hardship would normally be tolerable if there was some element of brightness on the horizon.

If one takes an optimistic view, significant improvement in the economy will become evident before long and Watergate will be resolved one way or another within a few months. But these factors will not bring all the former investors back; they will not stimulate massive institutional investments in the share markets and there will, quite possibly, be too many brokers.



Dr Arthur Burns: fears for the future

The merger trend now in full swing partly reflects this situation but it is also a product of major changes taking place in the organization of the securities industry.

A consolidated tape is being established and improved communications between the country's stock exchanges are being developed. The central market system that will result will effectively place all markets on a par with each other; it will eliminate arbitrage business and increase competition among brokers.

What market experts are talking about most now, when looking to the future, is the ending of fixed commission rates, effective next May. This move, says an executive with one brokerage company, "will give the other day in the Wall Street Journal" will produce a situation where "in five or 10 years it'll be Merrill Lynch, a few other big houses and a few boutiques catering to select institutional or individual clients."

The ending of fixed rates (they have already been dropped on trades over \$300,000 and on trades under \$2,000) will produce the sort of extremely tough competition that this industry has rarely seen before and which few companies can now really surmount on their own.

Wall Street will continue to survive, but the industry is in the midst of a major shake-up. No one quite dares forecast what is going to happen. Maybe, as one broker put it, "We'll muddle along for a few years, the market will languish, many of us will go out of business and then sometime, a few years from now, people will discover that stocks and shares are fun and the golden days will be back."

Behind the birth of a French banking giant

A banking group on a European scale with a vast network in Europe, the Middle East, South Africa and Asia comes into being today. It is the outcome of the merger of the Bank of Indo-China and the latter about 50 per cent of the capital of Suez. M Michel Caplain (59), inspector des finances and president of Suez in succession to M Georges Picot, who has become honorary president, displayed a pleased serenity in his frequent contacts with Messrs Maxime Robert and Dangelzer, two of the directors of the Banque de l'Indochine, and also inspectors des finances.

Both groups had interests in insurance. The Banque de l'Indochine held 7 per cent of the Banque de l'Indochine on its side, had raised its participation in the Banque de l'Indochine group from 7 to 22 per cent in 1969, following mysterious stock exchange operations and at the request of M de Fiers, a friend of M Andre Burlot, president of La Paternelle.

The initial 7 per cent plus the additional 15 per cent were under control of a holding company, "Les Assurances du Groupe de Paris", where the friends of M Burlot played an important part. The AGP had been the object of a rather spectacular promotion on the market on November 26, 1970.

It included, in addition to La Paternelle, the Abelle, Abelle-Paix, and Prevoyance companies, as well as participations by the Suez and Indo-China groups.

The interweaving of banking and insurance interests was thereby reinforced. The opinion of the Finance Ministry at the time was that it was necessary to organize "against the day when British insurance would bear with all its weight on the Common Market". The director of the AGP was M Bernard Pagezy, the representative of La Paternelle and a brilliant financier.

Because of the good relations between M Burlot and de Fiers, and because the wind blew in favour of cooperation between banking and insurance, the Banque de l'Indochine group, already linked financially to La Paternelle, owned 7 per cent of the capital of the AGP. But the Suez group had directly or indirectly a 50 per cent interest in the AGP.

If the Bank of Indo-China surrendered its 7 per cent to Suez, the latter would obtain a

strong majority, and the bankers would win against the insurance men. Conversely, if La Paternelle found a means of increasing its 22 per cent in the Banque de l'Indochine, the insurance men could win against the bankers. This was the main issue at stake, with, as a result, personal rivalries and dealings on the stock exchange.

In 1971, La Paternelle tried to obtain the 7 per cent of the Banque de l'Indochine in the AGP to bar the road to Suez. But it came up against the Marquis de Fiers. It counter-attacked by buying up the 11 per cent of the capital in the Banque de l'Indochine held by Baron Empain and de Fiers.

The circumstances of this operation remain somewhat obscure. One can, however, state that Baron Empain and de Fiers had agreed that the 11 per cent would not be surrendered to Suez. The Bank of Indo-China having the right of preemption. As La Paternelle had 22 per cent in this bank, its share thus rose to 33 per cent, that is to say, a power of veto.

In May 1972 the share prices of the Banque de l'Indochine became so favourable that various blocks of shares, varying between 1 and 3 per cent, were sold to La Paternelle by its holders—notably by institutional investors anxious to realize their profits normally. The outcome was that La Paternelle's holding in the capital of the Banque de l'Indochine grew to 44.5 per cent.

Then came the counter-thrust of de Fiers. He sold to Suez the 7 per cent of the bank held in the AGP. As a result, the Suez group, already controlling 50 per cent of the AGP, entirely dominated it with 57 per cent. On May 18, 1972, the war came to an end with the dismissal of M Pagezy from the board of the AGP which was regarded as having organized the operation against the Banque de l'Indochine. This led to the break-up of the "Assurances du Groupe de Paris".

Insurance companies had attempted to control a bank. It was the bankers who took control of insurance companies, and created a financial giant, the future "Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez".

The question now is whether French banks can stand as they plan—now that the threat of M Mitterrand's nationalizations has blown over—achieve a breakthrough in world finance similar to that of French industry.

René Dabernat

PROGRESS AND ACQUISITIONS CONTINUE

Highlights from the circulated statement of the Chairman, MR. N. H. GARDNER, T.D., B.A.S.

We have again increased our pre-tax profit—this year by £404,458 to £1,260,453.

Frank Mason's U.K. activities have done much better than we anticipated.

The purchase of a Yorks and Lancashire based company has added to our strength in these areas.

Our interests in Australia too have expanded with the acquisition of companies in Perth, Melbourne, Sydney and Townsville.

London & Provincial Poster Group Ltd.
 78/86 Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey

Beauford Group Order Books at Record Levels

From the statement by the Chairman, Mr. G. Crawford, for the year ended 31 December, 1973

Our second year as a public company has resulted in an increase in turnover from £2.25m to £3.36m (48%) and an increase in pre-tax profits from £290,655 to £312,686 (7.5%).

These results are somewhat below our expectations, due principally, to difficulties encountered towards the end of 1973, in common with the rest of the engineering industry, in obtaining supplies of materials. In consequence, completion of certain orders was delayed beyond the end of the financial year.

During the past two years approximately half a million pounds has, on the whole, been directed towards equipping the engineering side for handling bigger contracts and has thus opened wider markets for its skills. The growth of the machine tool division has been particularly pleasing, and the introduction of the heavier type of machine into our range of the range of machine tools manufactured by the division is now taking place to ensure it keeps abreast of current and foreseeable market requirements.

During the year, the Group's exports amounted to over 20% of turnover and the present opportunities in the export field are not being neglected.

The Group's order books are at record levels and the Board is satisfied that the financial resources available are adequate to finance the activity expected during the year. In the light of these considerations, I am confident that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the remainder of the year will produce satisfactory results.

THE BEAUFORD GROUP LIMITED
 ELLAND, YORKSHIRE

Business Diary: What price NIFC? • Accountants' 'open door'

never else they may have to the economy of Northern Ireland in the first year of its next term. It will have to go on a crash programme to create up to 10,000 new jobs in that year, reverting back to the corporation's former role of keeping afloat businesses torpedoed by the troubles.

The proposals will, in the absence of the Northern Ireland Executive, now go straight to Merlyn Rees, the Secretary of State. He no doubt, would like to do as much as he can as soon as he can to begin patching up the economic damage of the past fortnight. But with the Prime Minister's "spongers" still rife in the electorate's ears, that £40m is by no means assured.

In reply, the NIFC's vice-chairman, the trade unionist Brendan Harkin, would probably argue that the money is less than half the guarantee Harland & Wolff has from the Government, and they employ only about 800.

A step ahead

George Rees was in London from his base in Chester, looking for an early appointment as the new president of the Association of Certified Accountants.

Rees, who was host at a presidential dinner at luncheoners' Hall for the association's tech-

nic and advisory groups, is in private practice. About three-quarters of the association's members are like Harry Hill, his vice-president and the finance director of Beecham Products, in industry and commerce.

Rees's predecessor, Tom Newman, presided over a year in which the association established an all-Ireland office in Dublin and laid plans for a Scottish office based in Glasgow. He also left office gratified with the success of a new scheme, the Certified Diploma in Accounting and Finance.

This is a qualification for non-accountants, such as graduates, managers and other professionals, who need to know their way around a balance sheet. There was a 72 per cent pass rate in the first examinations.

With the diploma off the ground, Rees on the other hand wants to give a good send-off to another association-sponsored venture—the Institute of Accounting Staff. The Institute,

whose chairman of council is past association president Alan Nelson, will provide a technician qualification in accountancy.

This qualification relates to two strands in the association's history, the need to keep competitive and the will to provide an "open door" into the profession.

Association members, for instance, do not have to serve articles, which has helped generations of men and women to qualify who could not find the price of a premium or did not fancy the pay and the immobility of being tied to a practice.

Founded in 1904, the association became five years later the first accountancy body to admit a woman, Ethel Ayres Purdie, and in 1971, the first to elect a woman council member, Vera Di Palma, who writes on tax for the Business News Personal Investment and Finance pages.

The association has recently raised its minimum membership qualifications from five "O" to two "A" levels, so the Institute, which requires four "O" levels will still enable as many people as possible to get an accountancy qualification. As just one of the six major accountancy bodies at a time when there is a national shortage of accountants, the association feels the Institute puts it one step ahead.

Rees is one of the association's great apostles of integration between these six, but he is resigned to seeing little progress

Sparking row

White-collar staff at ICI have just been balloted by the Commission on Industrial Relations, on the orders of the National Industrial Relations Court, on which trade union, if any, they would like to represent them. Their choice has been complicated by the fact that one of the unions suggested on the ballot paper does not exist.

What the CIR meant to include among the choices of outside union which could represent white-collar staff was the staff section of the Electrical, Electronic and Telecommunications/Fluorine Trade Union, which is correctly called the Electrical and Engineering Staff Association. Instead, the ballot paper carried the name of a mythical organization called the Electricians' Staff Association.

It is, perhaps, a small point, but it has incensed the real electricians' union which feels that, by being confronted with the wrong title, ICI staff might not realize that they do in fact represent a wide range of foremen and supervisory grades, not all of whom are electricians.

Tom Rice, secretary of the ETU staff section, has asked for the ballot to be declared null and void, but it looks as if he will have to be content with an apology from the CIR and an invitation to have a chat with its deputy chairman, Norman Singleton.

Rice believes that his union could have lost several hundred potential members, if ICI eventually agreed to negotiate with its staff through recognized unions instead of through the present, widely disliked, staff committee system.

The error on the CIR's part is perhaps understandable, as staff at the Commission have other things on their mind at the moment including their own overtime ban in support of better redundancy terms when the CIR bites the dust under Michael Foot's Industrial Relations Repeal Bill later this year.

The 65 contract staff at the CIR who are not established civil servants have been offered a week's pay for each year of service; instead they want the unexpired portions of their contracts which are mostly for three years paid in full.

Under the present terms they receive that half of the staff will receive a percentage of less than £300 and they are particularly annoyed that Foot's Repeal Bill makes specific provision for the compensation of CIR Commissioners but not for their staff.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Amalgamated Power blown off course by second-half slump

By David Mott
A year ago Amalgamated Power Engineering, a Bradford group which makes steam turbines and diesel engines, set itself a target for 1973 of improving turnover by 10 per cent and at the same time maintaining its margins.

Australian loss curbs Steel Bros after £2.4m peak

By Ashley Druker
£500,000 and £600,000 for the full 12 months. There is no tax relief for this loss. The "net" is thus ahead only from £741,000 to £831,000, while after an extraordinary item of £238,000 (nil), the "applicable" drops sharply from £586,000 to £358,000.

Costain is confident as orders near £300m

In his first report as chairman of the Richard Costain group, Mr J. Snowden says that in spite of some uncertainties in the home market, he would expect last year's peak profits of £9.8m to be "at least" maintained in 1974. With the present emphasis on fuel and energy, coupled with the group's major interests in coalmining and the oil producing countries offering new opportunities, any downturn in the United Kingdom this year should be "more than compensated".

Stock markets

Slater Walker dominates market

The stock market found no comfort in yesterday's batch of announcements from major trading companies and share prices suffered a fresh round of losses in thin trading. The overnight setback on Wall Street provided yet another reason for investment caution. The FT index closed 4.6 points down at 282.0 and The Times index 1.23 off at 112.84.

Latest dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Yield, etc. Lists dividends for various companies like Amal Power Eng, Actwood Garages, etc.

Issues & Loans

Heavy capital flow from US

The removal of American capital controls at the end of January led to a huge net capital outflow from the United States which probably amounted to between \$5,000m and \$5,500m, according to Morgan Guaranty Trust in its latest edition of World Financial Markets.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table listing Eurobond prices for various countries and maturities, including columns for Country, Maturity, and Price.

Cannon St sells stake in Chemical Secs

For a cash consideration of £872,833, Midland-Yorkshire Holdings has acquired 1.34 million shares in Chemical Securities from Cannon Street Investments and associates. The price of 65p a share compares with 60p a share paid by Cannon Street for 925,000 shares in Chemical in June, 1972.

Hawker deal costs £17m

The Canadian government, which is exercising its right to buy the de Havilland Aircraft Company of Canada from Hawker Siddeley, is paying Hawker over £17m for a 99.7 per cent shareholding in the company.

Tiger Oats aims to block Dalgety

The potential opposition of Tiger Oats & National Milling of South Africa to Dalgety's proposed £5m takeover of Crossfields & Calthrop has now materialized. Tiger Oats informed the board of C & C yesterday that it will vote against the proposed scheme of arrangement to effect the deal.

Results

Threefold leap at Blyth Greene

Profits of Blyth, Greene, Jourdain the London-based merchant bankers and general merchants in 1973 not only exceeded the forecast £1m by a handsome margin but showed a threefold increase on those returned for 1972.

Odex Racasan

On the back of sales up from £3.7m to £4.38m, taxable profits of Odex Racasan, the Cheshire-based makers of hygiene products, show a 20 per cent gain from £494,000 to £595,000. The total dividend is raised from equal to 4.5p to 4.82p.

Ellis & Everard

For several months last year before being confronted with a £10m bid from Unilever (subsequently defeated) builders merchant Ellis & Everard was having talks with ICI on developing closer links in the merchandising of chemicals.

McNeill Group

Taxable profits of the McNeill Group have expanded from £411,000 to a £598,000 record on turnover up from £5.41m to £7.5m.

L & CS, Hartley Baird inspectors named

Inspectors have been appointed by Mr Peter Shore, Trade Minister, on the affairs of London & County Securities Group and Hartley Baird.

Scott & Robertson

Dunfermline textile company Scott & Robertson did better than expected last year with taxable profits up 12 per cent to £923,000 on turnover expanded from £7.5m to £14.4m. At halfway profits were just ahead and a matching full return was expected.

Austin-Hall-Pentos

Shareholders of the Austin-Hall Group are told in a circular through their board that all the benefits accruing to Pentos through the proposed offer will

FNFC reserves build up

Further provisions will have to be made in the current year profits of First National Finance Corporation, Viscount De L'Isle, chairman, reported yesterday at the group's annual meeting. This was in addition to provisions already made against last year's profit.

Cadbury hit by commodity boom

The rise in commodity prices has meant that the annual cost of the main ingredients of materials used by the Cadbury Schweppes Group has increased by more than £60m since January last year. Lord Watkinson, chairman, told the annual meeting in London.

Moore fires off at Beyer

Moore Holdings in their letter to Beyer, Peacock shareholders urging them to support removal of five of the existing seven Beyer Directors, say they are motivated for the reasons First is the decline in profits from £27,000 in 1972 to £61,000 last year, which means that the return on assets is less than 2 per cent.

Philip Hill Inv. Trust

On gross revenue for the year to March 31 up from £4,050,000 to £4,860,000, Philip Hill Investment Trust, pre-tax level, has increased from £2,910,000 to £3,720,000. The "net" rose from £1,260,000 to £2,210,000 and earnings a further 4.01p to 4.81p. At March 31, gross assets were £266,950m compared with £251.6m at the previous year end, while the net asset value was £192.1m, up from £174.5m against 217.4p.

Barclays Unicorn

Barclays Unicorn has launched its 14th unit trust—the Unicorn America trust. The fund is growth-oriented and initially the portfolio will concentrate on United States industrial and consumer shares. The minimum investment is £125 and the estimated yield at the offer price of 25p per unit is 3 1/2 per cent.

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MAJOR IMPROVEMENT BY THE BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS BOARD

Upward trend maintained in 1973

Salient points from the Annual Report and Accounts for 1973

Financial results improved, with profit before interest £2.9m higher at £11.3m. The return on capital rose from 6.1% to 7.6%, representing further progress towards the target of 9% in 1975. Traffic through the Board's ports rose from 83.6m tonnes to 89.7m tonnes, the highest level ever achieved. Turnover increased by £6.9m, reflecting the increased traffic. Higher costs were offset by improved efficiency, though some charges had to be raised. Recovery at Hull. A major source of improvement in the Board's results was the elimination of large losses at Hull. Reorganisation and increased traffic resulted in the port achieving a net surplus of over £300,000. Ports prosper. Traffic through Grimsby and Immingham was almost 25m tonnes, an all-time record. Southampton recorded further increases in cargo and passengers and became the second UK seaport in terms of the value of trade. The South Wales ports again achieved a surplus of £1m. Port developments in hand included new roll-on/roll-off facilities at King George Dock, Hull, a car import terminal at Grimsby, a roll-on/roll-off terminal at Fleetwood, and the extension of the new ferry terminal at Plymouth. Modernisation schemes were also prepared for the Board's various Fish Docks. Plans were formulated for the extension of the Southampton container berths and additional ro/ro facilities at the port. The Chairman, Sir Humphrey Browne, commenting on the results, said that the outlook for the ports industry for 1974 is uncertain, because of general economic conditions. He is confident however that the Board's ports will continue to provide a high standard of service to their customers. The Board greatly appreciate the efforts of all their employees who in 1973 helped to bring about the improved results.

A copy of the British Transport Docks Board Annual Report and Accounts for 1973 may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

Summary of Results

Table with columns: 1973 £ million, 1972 £ million. Rows include Gross revenue, Operating profit, Profit before interest, Interest on capital, Deferred tax, Retained Reserve, General reserve, Capital employed, Return on capital.

* 1973 - includes exceptional credits £10,000. * 1972 - reorganisation losses at Hull set from reserves.

British Transport Docks Board

A nationwide ports service, publicly owned, and comprising: Humber: Hull, Grimsby & Immingham, Goolle, Southampton, South Wales: Newport, Cardiff, Barry, Swansea & Port Talbot. Small Ports: King's Lynn, Lowestoft, Plymouth, Garston, Fleetwood, Barrow, Silloth, Ayr & Troon. Headquarters: Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London NW1 6JY. Tel: 01-486 6621 Telex: 23913

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

D-mark firmer against dollar
The Deutsche mark ended yesterday's foreign exchange trading slightly firmer against the dollar...

Easier day in Lombard St.

It was a very much easier day in Lombard Street yesterday. "Calling" was again light, although houses were bidding 11 1/2 per cent at the outset...

Spot Position of Sterling

Market rates for sterling were steady. The pound was trading at a discount against the dollar...

Forward Levels

Forward rates for sterling were steady. The pound was trading at a discount against the dollar...

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 12 1/2% (last unchanged). Treasury Bills 12 1/2% (last unchanged)...

The Times Share Indices

The Times Share Index rose 12.54 points to 2,345.70. The Industrial Average rose 12.54 points to 2,345.70...

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank 12%
FNFC 12%
Hill Samuel 12%
C. Hoare & Co 12%
Lloyds Bank 12%
Midland Bank 12%
New Westminster 12%
Shenley Trust 12%
20th Cent Bank 12%
C. T. Whyte 12%
Williams Glyn's 12%

Commodities

Commodity prices were mixed. Coffee prices were higher, while sugar prices were lower. Wheat prices were steady...

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Table listing various financial products, their providers, and performance metrics. Includes sections for Authorized Units, Insurance, and Offshore Funds.

Recent Issues

Table listing recent bond and stock issues, including titles, amounts, and interest rates.

Sungei Besi soars

Estimated pre-tax profits at Sungei Besi Mines soared last year from £37,000 to £1.01m with an improvement at the net level from £155,000 to £380,000.

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BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before placing obligations.
S. G. WARBURG & CO LTD
TELEFONKONTO AG

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
In the Matter of the WINDING UP of the above-named Company...

TRANSFER BOOKS

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY
CAPITAL STOCK
Notice is hereby given for the payment of the half-yearly dividend due 15th July 1974 on the above Shares...

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

THE RITZ HOTEL LIMITED
Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named company will be held at 22 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.4, on TUESDAY, THE 27th JUNE 1974, at 10.30 a.m.

DRAWING OF BONDS

BOND DRAWING
Austrian Government International Loan 1939
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Drawing of Assorted Serials Bonds of the above Loan took place on 27th May 1974 in conformity with the provisions of the Bond Certificate...

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 and 1967 and in the Matter of THE TETTER LIMITED (In Liquidation)...

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Women's Appointments also on page 29

GENERAL

ARE YOU AN ATTRACTIVE WOMAN WHO DOES NOT WANT A JOB? IF SO CONTACT US

We are offering CAREERS for women between 25 and 35. Steiner is now the largest complete hairdressing and toiletries organisation in Europe. We are looking for women to train as

SALON MANAGERESSES

All you need is a good appearance, to be aware of fashion, to have a fair amount of common sense and above all have a terrific personality.

Write to our London office with a few personal details and find out about this exciting new career.

Replies to Mr. R. A. Harris, Steiner House, 66 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1 BY THE WAY, YOU GET PAID!

STOCK EXCHANGE

Intelligent girl in her late teens or early 20s required for a non-graduate position in a City Stockbroker. Good opportunities to progress a career in the Stock Exchange.

CORDON BLEU COOKS

Evening and Lunchtime for Restaurant. Up to £2,500. 01-229 8705/6

ADVERTISING

Girl Friday wanted—design and display studio near Regent's Park. Good opportunities to progress a career in advertising.

HOTEL SALES

Well established organisation with complete training in the hotel and catering industry needs two dynamic sales representatives for its expanding London Sales Force. Up to £2,500 per annum.

SPECIALITY GIRLS

We are looking for young, attractive, intelligent girls for a variety of speciality work. Up to £2,500 per annum.

LIBRARIAN

Recently chartered, ambitious, interested in tomorrow's systems. Excellent opportunities in a City Stockbroker.

INTERVIEWERS

Well established, successful organisation. Interviewers for a variety of speciality work. Up to £2,500 per annum.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Assistant required in the map room. Part-time position. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in cartography.

TELEPHONIST / RECEPTIONIST

Typist for 4 by 16 board. W.C.I. Salary £1,500. Call Miss Goss's Agency 491 6101.

HOTEL RECEPTIONIST

Additional girl for Bell Inn, Aston Clinton. Part-time position. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in hotel management.

BOOKKEEPER

For estate agent. £2,000-£2,500 p.a. Write Taylor Egan, 27 Albemarle St., London W1X 3FA.

BOW WOULD YOU LIKE

To see an increasing number in the field of bow-making? Excellent opportunities to progress a career in bow-making.

INTERESTING BOOK-SELLING JOB

Part-time position. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in book-selling.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

For busy library of Professional Society. Some knowledge of German and French an asset. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in library management.

TALENTED TEMPS

Why not join our temporary team to start Monday at top rates? Excellent opportunities to progress a career in temporary employment.

CONVENT GARDEN W.C.2

51 Fleet St., E.C.4. 355 4316/18

ADVERTISING SECRETARY/P.A.

If you've got advertising experience and you're interested in a £2,000-£2,500 p.a. position, please apply to E.C.I. you'll like what you hear on 491 3424.

LIFE BEGINS AT 30!

American housewife, married to a successful businessman, seeking a career in advertising. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in advertising.

SECRETARY/P.A.

Required for small rapidly expanding business in the West End. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in secretarial work.

SUPERIOR SECRETARY

For firm of solicitors near Holborn Circus. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in secretarial work.

TEMPORARY P.A./SECRETARY

For Director of International Leasing and allied industries. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in temporary employment.

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK

GIROZENTRALE. Die Internationalen Aktivitäten unseres Hauses stellen unsere Abteilung Kommunikation ständig vor neue interessante Aufgaben.

ÜBERSETZERIN

Englisch und Französisch. erweitern möchten. Unsere neue Mitarbeiterin wird englisch- und französischsprachige Übersetzungen von Aufträgen, Broschüren und Reden vornehmen und in selbständiger Sachbearbeitung Korrespondenz führen.

I AM PREGNANT. I MUST BE REPLACED.

The job. Bookkeeping-Secretary to a young expanding firm. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in bookkeeping.

SECRETARY TO DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER

We are looking for a young secretary with good shorthand and typing skills. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in secretarial work.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATOR (HOUSEKEEPING) Queen Mary College (University of London) Hall of Residence, South Woodford. Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the above residential post. Salary £1,250 to £1,746 per annum.

MATRON

required for September, 1974 or soon after. This new residential post is an interesting and challenging one. The person appointed will be responsible for the welfare and clothing of the boys in the main residential of three boarding houses.

CONFERENCE ASSISTANT

22 or over, with good shorthand skills, to assist in the organisation of conferences for professional institutions. Salary in the region of £2,111 p.a. with free lunch.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST

for lively publishing company near Westminster. No shorthand, I.B.M. 8000, 14 P.M.R. Very busy office. Girl aged 21+ with accounts experience helpful. Salary £1,500 p.a.

ARCHITECTS

W.I.I offer a salary of £2,000 plus top girl with analytical skills for financial administration. Short hand and typing not essential. Fieldwork with the firm. Salary £2,000 p.a.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

to head of long-established professional association. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in executive assistance.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Expertise in the management of a portfolio of investments. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in portfolio management.

SCOTTISH Shooting Lodge

Young lady to cook for house party from 10th August to September. Apply: Mrs. J. G. Ross, 100, West End, New Ross, Co. Wexford, Eire.

DESIGN FOR LIVING

Young girl for design group, handling film and sound. Salary: £1,400 p.a. plus expenses.

SECRETARIAL

Company chairman requires a responsible, permanent secretary for his London office. Good shorthand and typing essential.

COUNTRY LOVERS

Company chairman requires a responsible, permanent secretary for his London office. Good shorthand and typing essential.

PART-TIME

SECRETARY (SHORTHAND) / TYPIST. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in part-time secretarial work.

TALENTED TEMPS

Why not join our temporary team to start Monday at top rates? Excellent opportunities to progress a career in temporary employment.

CONVENT GARDEN W.C.2

51 Fleet St., E.C.4. 355 4316/18

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

3 TOP SECRETARIES c. £2,000. UDT is continuing its expansion in the banking and financial field. As a result, we are looking for three experienced Secretaries for the following posts:

Our Management Services Department needs an Administrative Assistant to be responsible for running a small office where there are two Secretaries. The office provides an administrative and secretarial service to a team of internal consultants.

GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS (University of London)

Experienced Secretary. aged 24-35, required as Personal Secretary to the Dean of Dental Studies. The work is interesting and varied, involving administrative as well as secretarial duties.

LIVING IN BLACKHEATH OR THEREABOUTS

Young managing director of long established, engineering company in Greenwich requires an experienced Secretary. Working conditions are pleasant and there is plenty of scope for someone with initiative.

SECRETARY

required for CHARTERED QUANTITY SURVEYORS in their Westminster office. Would suit lady aged about 25 to 35 with a proven record of experience and willing to accept responsibility.

HAMILTON H. TURNER & SON

19 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1H 9BU. 01-930 6583

Large International Company

SECRETARY. to work for Marine Manager in their London office. Good shorthand and typing essential.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

urgently required for the Secretary of a busy non-commercial company. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in personal assistance.

FILM COMPANY

Assistant/Secretary, preferably with knowledge of film and advertising for distribution and promotion department. Salary £1,500.

THEATRICAL PRODUCTION OFFICE

requires bright young Secretary for its informal office. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in theatrical production.

SECRETARY FOR INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

The Imperial Group have superb working conditions for its small London Head Office adjacent to Hyde Park Corner station.

IMPERIAL GROUP LIMITED

Imperial House, 1 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7HB

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WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

THE END OF THE LINE FOR A SECRETARY. Most secretaries have one ambition—to work for the Managing Director of a Major Organisation. And just such an opportunity now exists with Haden Carter in Tavistock Square.

A knowledge of French and/or German would also be an advantage. And you must be free to travel occasionally, within the UK, and possibly abroad. —there will be time off in lieu.

TOP FLIGHT SECRETARY/PA

Personable, well-educated career Secretary (30-40) required to assist a busy senior partner in world-wide professional firm in the City (near Bank station).

SECRETARY/PA

required for the CHAIRMAN OF A LLOYD'S INSURANCE BROKERS. The appointment calls for experience and proven ability and requires the competence necessary to assist the company's Chief Executive.

AUDIO SECRETARY/P.A.

required for Chairman of Merchant Bank in West End. This is an extremely demanding job, which would suit a first class audio secretary and P.A., preferably with previous business or professional experience, who has an efficient and conscientious outlook towards her work.

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WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

Buy Partner in City Firm of COMPANY SOLICITORS. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in company solicitors.

PRIVATE SECRETARY

For a busy professional. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in private secretarial work.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

To the Managing Director of a well-known property company in Park Lane. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in assistant secretarial work.

SROE DESIGN STUDIO

We based in West End, are looking for an enthusiastic female to work with a team of designers who work with a variety of clients.

LEGAL SECRETARIES

For varied and interesting positions both company and permanent in the London area. Excellent opportunities to progress a career in legal secretarial work.

PERSONAL SECRETARY

required for Director of International Metal and Mineral Company, aged 20 to 25. Salary £1,500 per annum.

SECRETARY/PA

Required by director of an exciting and rapidly expanding leisure company in West End of London. Must be experienced and able to work under pressure on own initiative.

SECRETARY/PA

Required by director of an exciting and rapidly expanding leisure company in West End of London. Must be experienced and able to work under pressure on own initiative.

FAIRY GODMOTHERS S.O.S.

Our Cinderella, a reliable, dedicated, well-organized, young woman, is seeking a Fairy Godmother to help her with her wardrobe.

SITUATIONS WANTED

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